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Carter Reveals Inflation Plan, Sees Austerity

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP) — President Carter unveiled a largely voluntary new set of wage and price guidelines last night and pleaded with the nation "to give this plan a chance to work."

"We must face a time of national austerity," Mr. Carter said in remarks prepared for a speech broadcast to the nation. "Hard choices are necessary if we want to avoid consequences that are even worse."

The president set a guideline of 7 percent in 1979 for increases in wages and fringe benefits and a complex price guideline aimed at holding increases to approximately 5.75 percent next year.

Mr. Carter said that if the program is successful this would translate into an inflation rate of between 6 percent and 6.5 percent in the next year, well below the current rate of about 8 percent.

To Seek Rebates

He said he would ask Congress to enact tax rebates for workers who comply with the 7 percent wage guide and who would suffer if inflation exceeds that level. Mr. Carter called it "real wage insurance."

As part of his assault on inflation, which the president said would be his administration's No. 1 domestic priority in the coming year, Mr. Carter pledged:

- To cut the federal deficit to \$30 billion or less next year.
 - To fill only one of every two new job vacancies in the government for an indefinite period.
 - To "oppose any further reduction in federal income taxes until we have convincing prospects that inflation will be controlled."
 - To seek legislation bringing increased competition in the railroad and trucking industries. Earlier today, the president signed into law a measure that will phase out federal regulation of air fares.
- Mr. Carter's wage guideline is intended to limit both wages and benefits to an average of 7 percent a year for all workers except those making less than \$4 an hour. Those persons will be exempted from the program.
- Also exempted are future pay raises that have already been written into contracts.
- From tonight on, every contract signed and every pay raise granted should meet this standard, the president said.

More Complex Guideline

The price guideline is somewhat more complex. It seeks to limit the average price increase for a firm's product line to 0.5 percent less than the average for its price increase in 1976 and 1977.

Mr. Carter's advisers figure that this would result in price increases throughout the economy of roughly 5.75 percent a year. But they expect it to cut the inflation rate to only about 6 percent, because there will be exceptions for firms with "unavoidable" cost increases. Such an exception would be made, for example, for a firm that has an existing wage contract committing it to granting pay raises above the 7-percent guideline.

"This is a standard for everyone to follow. Everyone," Mr. Carter said. "As far as I am concerned, every business, every union, every professional group, every individual in this country has no excuse not to adhere to these standards. If we meet these standards, the real buying power of your paycheck will rise."

Although the president declared no exceptions, Mr. Carter's chief economic adviser, Charles Schultz, said, "We're not interested in Mom and Pop stores. We're zeroing in on larger parts of the economy where there is a concentration of economic power."

Although the price guidelines will be mainly voluntary, there are some incentives for compliance.

Firms seeking federal contracts of \$5 million or more will be required to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



British Foreign Secretary David Owen, left, and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, right, chatted at a London airport during the brief stopover by Mr. Vance en route to the United States.

On Carter Neutron-Bomb Decision

Frank U.S.-Soviet Talk Reported

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP) — U.S. and Soviet arms negotiators had a "frank exchange" on President Carter's decision to go ahead with production of a nuclear warhead for artillery shells and missiles that can be converted to a neutron weapon, a senior U.S. official said today.

The official made the comment during a brief stop here by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance after two days of inconclusive arms talks at the Kremlin. Mr. Vance also met with British Foreign Secretary David Owen during the one-hour stop.

The official, who declined to be identified on the record, would not divulge the details of the discussion of the neutron-weapon issue, which he described as brief.

He said the negotiators also talked about the deadlock in Vienna, where the Americans and Russians are trying to work out a mutual cutback of U.S. and Soviet forces in central Europe, and the Geneva talks on banning underground nuclear tests.

The Russians have been critical of Mr. Carter's decision to keep open the option of full production of neutron weapons. Some U.S. analysts believe that Mr. Carter made the decision in order to reassure West Europeans, while still working toward a SALT agreement with the Soviet Union.

The neutron weapon is a small warhead that produces twice the deadly radiation of a conventional nuclear bomb but less than a tenth as much explosive power, and heat. This means that the warhead can kill people while causing little damage to buildings.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen were understood to have discussed prospects for an all-party meeting on Rhodesia. Mr. Vance said he understood that the Patriotic Front guerrillas fighting to topple the government in Salisbury were split on whether to attend such a conference.

U.S. intermediaries are continuing to talk with the guerrillas in hopes of arranging negotiations, the official said.

Before leaving Moscow, Mr. Vance thanked the Russians for "the seriousness and directness of our conversation."

'Going in Circles'

One official said earlier that only "a fistful" of issues remain, but Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko declared, "Everybody is going in circles."

The Kremlin negotiations involving Mr. Vance, Mr. Gromyko and, in the final round, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, failed to resolve the stumbling blocks and wrap up a new treaty to limit strategic weapons.

Despite failure to complete work on the pact, Mr. Vance said a signing by the end of the year remained possible.

U.S. officials would not say when or where another top-level meeting might be held. Other informed sources suggested that the impasse could be broken through "a political decision" by the sides without another nuts-and-bolts negotiating session.

Mr. Vance cabled a detailed report to Mr. Carter at the close of the talks last night, and his spokesman told U.S. reporters, "Any (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Cabinet Meets 7 Hours

Israel Again Delays Decision on Treaty

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Oct. 24 (NYT) — For the second day in a row the Israeli Cabinet held intense discussions on the draft peace treaty with Egypt, with a growing number of Israeli officials expressing concern about linking a peace pact with Egypt with the thorny problem of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Today's round of Cabinet deliberations lasted seven hours and followed a four-hour session late last night. "We shall continue tomorrow," Prime Minister Menachem Begin said after today's meeting. "It is a long debate. We deal with the most serious problems about the future of our nation."

"Tomorrow I hope we bring an end to our debate and take our decision," Mr. Begin said. Aides of the prime minister denied press reports here that Mr. Begin was dissatisfied with the draft treaty worked out by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman in negotiations with Egyptian leaders at Blair House in Washington.

The government here today acknowledged receipt of a message from President Carter urging Israel to accept the draft treaty so that the Israeli and Egyptian negotiators could return to Washington to wind up the peace talks.

The prime minister's aides did not deny that Mr. Begin might seek amendments, changes and additions to the peace draft, something Mr. Begin has said he would do. Mr. Begin has yet to make his position known to the Israeli Cabinet on the draft document aimed at ending three decades of bloodshed and enmity between the two countries.

But a number of Cabinet ministers — particularly those on the right of Mr. Begin's coalition government — have been voicing doubts about the draft treaty because of what has been commonly labeled the issue of "linkage."

The term refers to Israel's reluctance to have the peace pact with Egypt linked with the issue of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. The Israeli claim that at the Camp David summit talks the two accords agreed upon by Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin — one dealing with the framework of an overall Middle East peace, the other with the framework of an Egyptian-Israeli settlement — precluded such a linkage.

The text of the peace draft has not been made public but it has been reported that the preamble of the document makes reference to the West Bank-Gaza problem.

U.S. officials would not say when or where another top-level meeting might be held. Other informed sources suggested that the impasse could be broken through "a political decision" by the sides without another nuts-and-bolts negotiating session.

Mr. Vance cabled a detailed report to Mr. Carter at the close of the talks last night, and his spokesman told U.S. reporters, "Any (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

However, it is said to be vaguely worded, perhaps to give Egypt some sort of protection in the Arab world from charges that it is bent on a separate peace with Israel.

The "linkage" issue has loomed here as a major source of controversy in political circles and in the always edgy Israeli press.

Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yadin, a Cabinet member, said today that "everybody is analyzing. Everybody has not made up his mind yet. There is no major problem but we are discussing every aspect of the draft."

One doubter in the Cabinet is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Assad Visits Iraq In a Bid for Unity

BEIRUT, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Syrian President Hafez al-Assad traveled to Iraq today for the first time since 1973 for a rapprochement between the rival Arab regimes that has been sparked by their shared opposition to the Camp David accord.

Mr. Assad's visit to Baghdad was seen as a major step toward relaxing one of the Arab world's bitterest disputes.

The trip, termed "a working visit" and expected to last two days, will be followed by another visit by Mr. Assad to Baghdad for an Arab summit meeting scheduled to begin Nov. 2.

The Syria-Iraq reconciliation, whether lasting or not, was seen by Arab analysts as a measure of the importance both nations attach to closing Arab ranks in order to counter current U.S.-backed Middle East peace moves following the Camp David summit.

The split between the Syrian and Iraqi Ba'ath parties dates back to 1966, when the "military" wing in Damascus led by Gen. Salah Jidid rebelled against the pan-Arab political command, including Ba'ath party founder Michel Aflak, and drove them out of Syria.

Mr. Aflak, who took refuge in Iraq, was accepted as leader of the Iraqi Ba'athists, who had seized power in Baghdad in 1963. Iraq declared the Ba'ath faction in Damascus "illegitimate." The Syrians, in turn, charged Iraq, and Mr. Aflak with "revisionism" and "deviation" from the original party line.

Until recently, the Syrian regime and that of Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr were set against one another in a relentless propaganda war and blamed each other for subversive activity and political assassinations.

Upon Mr. Assad's arrival in Baghdad, he was not only given the usual official welcome of the 21-gun salute and bouquets of flowers, but also was embraced by his Iraqi counterpart and presented with a golden key to the city of Baghdad.

Egyptian peace moves with Israel seem to have superseded past Iraqi-Syrian differences, in the view of the two Ba'ath regimes.

Baghdad had often taken a harder stand on the Middle East conflict, accusing Damascus of "capitulation," because it did not reject a negotiated settlement with Israel.

The upcoming Baghdad summit meeting is of particular urgency to Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, who could be dangerously isolated if Jordan were drawn into the Camp David initiatives.

The summit conference was expected to draw up a common Arab strategy for either war or peace in order to counter the momentum of the Camp David meetings. Syria appears to be especially eager to set aside Arab quarrels and forge a common front.

Canadian Elected Chairman, Chile Seated

Unesco Moderates Win 2 Voting Tests

PARIS, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Moderate countries won two quick tests of strength today with militants at the opening of the five-week general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, but major debates over racism, colonialism and the flow of the news are yet to come.

Delegates narrowly elected Napoleon Leblanc, a Canadian educator, as conference chairman over Jordanian Education Minister Abdel Salem Majali, 60 to 54 and turned down a Soviet-bloc move to bar Chile from participation.

Mr. Leblanc, director of adult education at Quebec's Laval University, had been recommended by the executive committee, but a group of Arab and Asian nations pushed Mr. Majali's candidacy.

Bangladesh, Pakistan and the Sudan and Cuba argued there has been only one Arab president in Unesco history. Austria countered that the Arabs form part of the Arab-African group, from which of the last five chairmen have come.

The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Cuba demanded that Chile be barred on grounds that it is a dictatorship. But the Panamanian delegate said such an issue could raise questions about other delegations.

There was no further discussion and Chile was seated with the delegates from 143 countries.

News Role Debate

The major debate on the role of governments as news distributors will pit the industrial powers and Third World nations in their most direct confrontation since the North-South conference 18 months ago on sharing the world's wealth.

The conference will be considering the world's news and what, if any, role governments should play in collecting and distributing it.

The discord is over a Soviet-inspired declaration stating that it is the duty of the world's press, radio and television to fight war, propaganda, racism, apartheid, colonialism and neocolonialism.

Press Unit Opposes Draft

LONDON, Oct. 24 (UPI) — International Press Institute members from 12 European countries met today to discuss the Unesco draft declaration on world news coverage, supporting institute director Peter Gulliner, who opposed it.

The institute members based their opposition on the inability of Amadou Mahtar M'bow of Senegal, Unesco director general, to obtain consensus of member countries for the suggested reform.

Britain Terms It 'Premature'

France Announces U.K. Airbus Accord

PARIS, Oct. 24 (NYT) — The French Transport Ministry announced today that Britain will join France and West Germany in building a new all-European medium-range passenger aircraft to compete against U.S. designs in what has been termed "the airline battle of the century."

A government spokesman said in London tonight that the French Transport Ministry had acted prematurely today in announcing that Britain would join the European Airbus consortium, Reuters reported.

"As far as we are concerned, the announcement is a little bit premature," a spokesman for the Industry Department said. He said that as far as the department knew, "no agreement had been reached."

Paris during talks there on British participation in the Airbus project.

[The matter of British partnership discussed in Paris this week would be referred to the British government, he said, adding that the officials in Paris did not have the authority to commit Britain to participate in the project.]

If the government rejected a partnership on the terms discussed in Paris, there could be further negotiations of terms for the British participation, he added.

The plane that the consortium plans to produce is a smaller, improved 180-seat version of the existing 230-seat European Airbus, recently ordered by Eastern Airlines in the United States and to be called the A310.

The A310, which is expected to be flying by about 1982, will be competing against U.S. passenger jets now being designed by Boeing, McDonnell-Douglas and Lockheed, for the more than 1,000 new medium-haul passenger aircraft that world airlines are expected to order during the remainder of this century, at a total cost of between \$20 billion and \$30 billion.

Today's announcement by French Transport Minister Joel Le Theule said that Britain's nationalized aircraft manufacturer, British Aerospace Corp., has agreed to join the existing Airbus consortium with a 20 percent share of the equity from next January.

At present, British Aerospace is building Airbus wings on a contract basis for the existing Airbus consortium, which is dominated by

Aerospatiale, the French-government-owned aircraft manufacturer, and the West German-Dutch manufacturer MBB-VFW.

Under today's agreement the British government, through British Aerospace, will take an equity stake in both the planned A310 venture and in the existing Airbus construction program. The voting rules inside the consortium are to be changed to give Britain a veto on all major decisions by 1981, along with France and West Germany.

The French Transport Ministry said that Britain has undertaken in today's agreement to "refrain from supporting any participation by British industry in the development or production of civil aircraft competing with the Airbus consortium."

Today's announcement, which is still subject to formal approval by the three governments concerned,

brings to an end a period of agonized soul-searching by Britain, France and West Germany over the future of the A310 project and of their civilian aircraft-manufacturing industries.

All three countries see the contest now shaping up to supply medium-range, wide-bodied aircraft to replace airlines' existing fleets of aging DC-9s and Boeing 727s as Europe's last chance to retain a foothold in an international civil passenger aircraft market that is increasingly dominated by the big three U.S. manufacturers.

But it was only with difficulty that Britain's Labor government decided earlier this year to reject proposals by Boeing and McDonnell-Douglas to cooperate with British Aerospace on a joint British-U.S. plane and throw in its lot with France and West Germany instead.

The decision was issued during violent protests by conservative Muslims opposed to the shah's reform programs, including his upgrading of women's rights and a redistribution of church lands. There also were demonstrations by Iranians accusing the shah of autocratic rule and demanding that the secret police be disbanded.

Aliens Buying Up U.S. Neighborhood Stores — With Cash

By Harry Anderson

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24 — A neighborhood bar in Santa Ana, Calif., was sold recently for about \$40,000. There was nothing unusual about the sale, except that the seller had originally sought only \$31,000 for his business.

The buyer, an immigrant from the Middle East, insisted on paying \$40,000 — much of it in cash.

Earlier this year in Oakland, Calif., the state Office of Small Business Development was trying to arrange financing so that a Californian could buy a local motel for \$100,000. In the meantime, however, a family from India offered \$60,000 cash, and the seller quickly took it.

These are not isolated cases. Throughout California and in major urban areas across the country, hundreds — probably thousands — of aliens are buying all kinds of small businesses. They come predominantly from the Orient and the Middle East, but increasing numbers are coming from Europe and South Africa.

Bonanza for Sellers

The result has been a bonanza for owners wishing to sell their businesses. Prices of everything from drive-through dairy stores to hamburger stands have risen sharply, and the trend seems to be accelerating. "Mom and pop" operations, which have fallen out of favor with many Americans would-be business operators because of high risks and low profits, are much sought after by cash-laden aliens seeking to

A \$40,000 Investment Simplifies Immigration

make a new start — and lots of money — in this country.

"They are the new American entrepreneurs," said Tom West, president of United Business Investments, Inc., a chain of small business brokerages. "They are willing to work long hours for low pay and run all the risks associated with small businesses."

The phenomenon may be caused in large part by a provision in the U.S. immigration laws that makes it easier for a foreigner to gain resident alien status here if he or she makes a \$40,000 investment in a business that employs at least one American.

In recent years, much attention has been focused on wealthy foreigners buying U.S. stocks and real estate or oil-rich sheikhs putting their money in U.S. banks. This latest trend, however, involves foreigners of relatively modest means who frequently pool resources with other family members to buy a small business here.

A survey of five recent issues of McCord's Daily, a Los Angeles-based publication that records business ownership transfers in six Western states, including California, showed that at least a third and perhaps more than half of the transactions involved buyers who appear to be foreign.

Stewart Weinstein, vice president of Bicoa Corp., a Los Angeles small business brokerage firm, esti-

mated that 75 percent of his clients are foreign. Other firms said that it ranged from 50 percent to 85 percent.

Bicoa has hired salesmen who speak Korean, Chinese and Vietnamese, Mr. Weinstein said, and recently has opened an advertising office in Hong Kong.

"From our perspective, it's obvious that Americans are still buying small businesses, but they are outnumbered by foreign-born people — maybe by as much as 10 to 1," Mr. Weinstein estimated.

According to brokers and others, the aliens often buy a business as a family unit. Although they usually employ some U.S. citizens, they frequently put their entire family — from children to grandparents — to work.

An Iranian family, for instance, recently bought a Los Angeles carpet store. A Korean family purchased a hamburger restaurant in Anaheim, Calif. A South African, hoping to bring his family here shortly, bought a small restaurant on the Sunset Strip. And a French family operates a car wash in Costa Mesa, Calif.

Others have bought fast-food or grocery stores, especially franchise outlets.

"Our work ethic is often different from theirs," Joseph Debro, director of the California Office of Small Business Development, said. "We tend to

want to work eight hours a day. A business, such as fast-food or a liquor store, might not be profitable based on an eight-hour day. But for somebody who can employ their family at low wages for long hours, it may be very profitable."

Aliens who want to live in the United States have found it increasingly convenient to invest in small businesses to gain entry — especially because it is sometimes hard for them to line up regular jobs in this country before they arrive.

Some Prejudice

"A lot of them have trouble finding decent jobs because of language barriers and sometimes prejudice," United Business Investments' West said. "Some companies even complain that aliens who are seeking to buy their franchise outlets are overqualified for that kind of business."

Because alien buyers frequently are coming from economic systems that tax and regulate businesses more heavily than in the United States, they find the situation here very attractive, he said.

A big reason small business owners have been eager to sell to foreign buyers has been the difficulty many U.S. citizens have in obtaining loans.

"Other than government-backed loans, there is almost no bank financing available for the average citizen to buy a small business," a Los Angeles broker said. "It's too risky. Most of the sellers have to carry the contract themselves. A buyer with a lot of cash is a very attractive sight."

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For Stabilizing Lebanon

Sarkis Invited by Giscard, Reportedly on Reforms

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Oct. 24 (IHT) — Amid reports that France plans to sell \$300 million in arms to Lebanon, Lebanese President Elias Sarkis has been invited on an official visit to France by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. The visit probably will take place in November but the dates remain to be fixed.

After Paris, Mr. Sarkis probably will go to Washington to meet President Carter, sources in Beirut said.

Mr. Sarkis' talks here will concern Lebanon's political future, enabling France to put forward Western views about the reforms needed to stabilize Lebanon, diplomatic sources said.

France and the United States, which played active roles in obtaining the current cease-fire, have advocated support for the Lebanese head of state in all their efforts to promote a peace settlement in Lebanon.

The Paris visit will be the first major international venture for Mr. Sarkis, a cautious man, who has answered critics during his two years in office by arguing that the moment for bolder initiatives had not ripened.

A Lebanese diplomat described the Paris meeting as an attempt at "keeping a non-Arab friend, France, in the picture" on Lebanon. The meeting would mark the second step in a peace initiative

Christians Press for Pullouts

BEIRUT, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Christian rightist officials today pressed for further Syrian withdrawals from Beirut and its suburbs amid escalating violations of the 17-day cease-fire between Syrian forces and Christian militias.

"Only new security measures can prevent an explosion," said the rightist French-language daily *Le Reveil*, which reflects the views of officials of the Phalange, Lebanon's largest Christian rightist group.

It said these should include "the withdrawal of Syrian troops and their replacement by Sudanese and Lebanese Army units, notably in the southeast suburbs off Sin el Fil, Dikwaneh, Ain el-Rummaneh, Badaro, Talhawi and certain regions of the north Meiti (mountains east of Beirut)."

A Christian militiaman and a Lebanese girl, both reportedly killed by super fire, were brought today to the Hotel Dieu hospital in East Beirut, hospital officials said.



Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, right-center, and his wife, Cho Lin, left-center, enjoy exchanging toasts with Japan's

Premier Takeo Fukuda and his wife as they chat before entering a banquet at which Mr. and Mrs. Fukuda were the hosts.

For First Time Since 1966

More Evidence of Change: Chinese Wives on Trips

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Oct. 24 (NYT) — In another indication of the gradual relaxation taking place in China's political life, four wives of senior Chinese leaders have accompanied their husbands to Japan this week for the visit of Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

It is the first time since 1966, at the start of the cultural revolution, that Chinese women have joined their spouses on a state visit overseas.

Leading the group of four Chinese women is Mr. Teng's wife, Cho Lin, 64, a short, bespectacled woman who was recently made

head of the important government office in charge of answering letters from Chinese citizens. Mrs. Teng, who can also be called Miss Cho, since Chinese women keep their own names, disappeared in the cultural revolution after her husband was purged as a capitalist-roader.

The last Chinese woman to go abroad on a diplomatic mission with her husband was Wang Kuang-mei, the wife of Liu Shao-chi, the former head of state who was disgraced in the cultural revolution. One of the charges against her was her extravagance in wearing a pearl necklace and high-heeled shoes during a trip to Indonesia.

Wives Seldom Seen

In recent years, following Miss Wang's demise, wives of Chinese officials have appeared only very infrequently in public, even at receptions or meetings where the spouses of visiting foreign leaders might be present. This effort to shield the wives of officials, and perhaps the officials themselves, from criticism has been carried to

such lengths that the Chinese press has never disclosed the name or position of the wife of Hua Kuo-feng, the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.

It appears likely that the impetus for a change in this Chinese version of purdah came from Mr. Teng, an avowed pragmatist who is the driving force behind China's current modernization program.

Mr. Teng has been an advocate of number of reforms designed to improve people's lives — to reunite married couples separated by their jobs (a widespread problem in China), to better urban housing, and to raise rapidly the standard of living.

On his departure for Japan Sunday from Peking airport, Mr. Teng was seen off by a grandson and granddaughter who embraced him and shouted "Bye-bye" in Chinese. A Communist newspaper in Hong Kong, *Wen Wei Po*, carried a front-page picture today of Mr. Teng holding the small children, a highly unusual and emotional photograph for a Chinese newspaper.

Frank U.S.-Soviet Talk

On Neutron Bomb Move

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question about what happens next awaits the secretary's report to the president.

In separate statements at the conclusion of the talks, both sides said they had been "useful and constructive."

Mr. Gromyko conceded, "We are a little closer than we were in Washington" (at the last meeting), and Mr. Vance responded, "I would agree with him."

Tass said both sides "stated the resolve to bend every effort and bring this important matter to a conclusion so as to ensure the early signing of an agreement."

Heading into yesterday's round, the main issues to be resolved were:

- The kind of limitations to be imposed on the U.S. Cruise missile.
- Details of restricting the types and sizes of new U.S. and Soviet missiles for the duration of the treaty — until 1985.

The timing for retiring about 250 Soviet bombers and missiles to reach the tentative ceiling of 2,250 such weapons.

- Details of the way the Russians will agree to limit deployment and refueling of their Backfire bomber.

Modified Rhodesia Plan

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Oct. 24 (AP) — A modified version of the British-U.S. plan for a Rhodesia settlement has been circulated to both sides in the dispute, informed sources reported yesterday.

N.Y. Newspaper Talks Halted

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Talks in the 76-day-old New York newspaper strike were adjourned today after a 22½-hour nonstop bargaining session failed to reach an agreement or even make substantial progress.

"We made a valiant effort, but the talks did not succeed," said labor lawyer Theodore Kheel, who has been supervising the talks between the striking pressmen, The New York Times and the Daily News.

Mr. Kheel said that no date had been set for the resumption of talks but that he was "pretty certain" both sides will meet before the end of the week.

Vance Back in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP) — Mr. Vance returned Washington today. He went immediately to the White House.

Iran-U.S. Talks

On Arms-Deal

Cuts Reported

TEHRAN, Oct. 24 (AP) — Iran and the United States were reported today to have opened secret talks on drastic cuts in Iranian arms purchases from the United States, including cancellation of a \$1.2 billion aerial spying system which has prompted complaints from the Soviet Union.

The reports also pointed to major cutbacks in arms and other purchases by Iran from Great Britain, West Germany and possibly France.

Caught between recent severe reductions in oil revenues and mounting political pressures, the Iranian government has been reported considering major changes in its financial programs.

Iranian and U.S. officials declined to reveal any details, but Tehran newspapers reported that the secret talks were taking place between Iran's deputy war minister and chief army procurement department head, Lt. Gen. Hassan Toufanian, and U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary Charles Duncan, who arrived in Tehran last night.

Since Iran ordered the U.S.-built advance warning airborne control system (AWACS), which was to operate along the Iran-Soviet border, the Soviet Union has issued a series of warnings and protests.

The disclosure that the four wives accompanied their husbands to Japan also served to focus attention on the extent to which spouses of Chinese officials also seem to have good jobs.

In addition to Mr. Teng's wife, the others were:

- The wife of Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Ho Li-liang. She is vice-chief of the Foreign Ministry's international treaty department.

- The wife of Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung, Wang Cheng. She is a deputy chief of the information section of the Foreign Ministry.

- The wife of Liao Cheng-chih, Ching Pu-chun. He is the chairman of China's Society for Friendship with Japan and a vice-chairman of the National People's Congress, China's nominal legislature.

According to knowledgeable Chinese sources, Mr. Teng's wife, Miss Cho, was born into a rich landowner family in Yunnan province in southwest China. Her father accumulated a fortune in the opium business, and as a result, her brother was sentenced to life at hard labor during the land-reform movement in 1950, soon after the Communists came to power.

Fukuda to Visit China

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Mr. Fukuda will visit China next year in response to an invitation by Mr. Teng, a Japanese government official said today.

He said Mr. Fukuda hopes to visit Peking next fall if he is re-elected president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. The LDP presidency usually carries with it the premiership.

Pentagon Says Cruise-Missile Report False

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP) — The Pentagon denied today that the Russians have shot down a Cruise missile or a drone simulating such a missile.

"I am denying the assertion . . . that the Soviets have succeeded in a test in shooting down a Cruise missile" or a simulated weapon of that type, Pentagon spokesman Thomas Ross said.

He was commenting on an article in a trade magazine, *Aviation Week and Space Technology*, which said that the Russians had "detected, tracked and fired a missile that fused against the target drone flying below 200-foot altitude."

Eanes to Name Premier Today

LISBON, Oct. 24 (UPI) — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes will name Portugal's sixth post-revolution premier tomorrow in an attempt to end a three-month-long government impasse, the presidential palace announced tonight.

Senior politicians and the news media named Carlos Mota Pinto, 42, a law professor and political independent, and outgoing Premier Alfredo Nobre da Costa, 55, as the most likely candidates.

Earlier in the day, presidential aides said Gen. Eanes had finished his talks with the deadlocked political parties, after a last round Friday, and would tell them of his final decision "indirectly, perhaps, by telephone."

Carter Reveals Package Of Wage-Price Guidelines

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sign a statement that they are in compliance with both wage and price standards.

According to a "fact sheet" issued by the White House, increases above the guidelines would "trigger actions by the government."

These actions could include relaxing restrictions on imports or adjusting federally regulated rate or wage levels.

Mr. Carter said that the federal Council on Wage and Price Stability, which has a staff of about 30 persons, will get 100 additional employees and will monitor all collective bargaining contracts and the prices of the top 400 firms in the nation, those with annual sales of more than \$500 million.

"These standards are fair," the president said. "They are standards that everyone can follow. If we do follow them, they will slow prices down — so that wages will not have to chase prices to stay even."

Hard Choices

Mr. Carter said that cutting the federal deficit and forgoing future federal income tax cuts would require "national austerity" and "hard choices."

"I intend to make those hard choices," Mr. Carter said, adding that he would continue to veto spending measures if necessary to "keep our nation firmly on the path of fiscal restraint."

Mr. Carter said that his limits on federal hiring would mean a reduction of more than 20,000 in the number of permanent federal employees budgeted for this year. However, a rider attached to the recently enacted civil service revision bill requires Mr. Carter to cut the federal workforce by about 30,000 to 40,000 persons.

The president appealed to potential critics of his anti-inflation program to give it careful study before attacking it.

"These proposals, which give us a chance, also deserve a chance," he said. "If, tomorrow, or next week, or next month, you ridicule them, ignore them, pick them apart before they have a chance to work, you will have reduced their chance of succeeding."

Mr. Carter said that his program can work, given time, but will not produce any immediate, dramatic cut in the inflation rate.

"If there is one thing that I am asking of every American tonight, it is to give this plan a chance to work — a chance to work for us," the president said.

Main Points of Plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP) — Here are the main elements of President Carter's anti-inflation program:

- Pay standard: Annual increases in wages and private fringe benefits are not to exceed an average of 7 percent in new wage contracts. Workers earning less than \$4 an hour are exempted.

- Price standard: Individual firms are to limit their price increases over the next year to 0.5 percentage points below the increase during 1976-77.

- Enforcement: The program is described as voluntary but companies with government contracts would have to certify that they are following the standards. The government could open that field to foreign competition or tighten other regulations against offenders.

- Compliance: The Council on Wage and Price Stability will look at prices and wages in 400 major industries to monitor compliance.

- Wage insurance: The president asked Congress for a program of "real wage insurance." Workers who belong to groups that meet the pay standard would get a tax rebate if the rate of inflation exceeds 7 percent.

- Spending: Mr. Carter promises a tight rein on the growth in federal spending and a limit on federal hiring to filling one out of two vacancies.

Israeli Decision on Treaty Again Delayed by Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, who told an Israeli radio reporter today that "there are indications in the document of some sort of linkage. I think it could be changed."

The Israeli parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee was also briefed on the treaty draft today for three hours. The parliamentary committee proceedings are secret and disclosure of its discussions is a violation of Israeli law.

One of the committee members, former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, said after the briefing by Mr. Dayan and Mr. Weizmann that "I'm concerned about two issues — the way the two agreements will be linked and how normalization of relations will be established."

Another member of the Knesset committee, Yehuda Ben Meir, of the National Religious Party — a member of the Begin coalition government — said of the "linkage" controversy: "What's involved here poses great danger to our future in Judea and Samaria." Judea and Samaria are the biblical names for the West Bank favored by Mr. Begin's government.

The linkage dispute, Mr. Ben Meir said, was the "key issue," adding that "what I heard today involves aspects which are definitely negative regarding Judea and Samaria."

The general mood here is hopeful that peace with the largest of Israel's Arab neighbors is at hand, but rather than a buoyant atmosphere the tone is one of waiting expectantly for what a year ago was unthinkable in the tortured Middle East political landscape.

A number of Israeli leaders — reportedly including Mr. Begin — have been peeved at the recent trip here of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders. Mr. Saunders made a swing through the Arab states trying to sell the Camp David accord, which strongly bears President Carter's imprimatur. He had little success and his meetings with West Bank officials were regarded here as tepid at best. West Bank and Gaza leaders, at least publicly, are denouncing the Camp David accord, claiming that they offer nothing substantive to the Palestinian Arabs.

Besides the coolness of the Arab world, Mr. Saunders was beset by irked Israelis both in and out of Mr. Begin's government because they regarded the U.S. posture on such issues as the fate of Arab East Jerusalem as detrimental to Israel's interests.

Postal Workers Swell Ranks of French Strikers

PARIS, Oct. 24 (IHT) — Post office workers begin a three-day strike tomorrow, adding to the numerous services already interrupted or paralyzed in France by social unrest, which trade unions warned would get worse unless the government puts an end to its austerity policies.

A selective strike by sanitation workers left garbage uncollected on most Paris streets, postal services are expected to feel the effect of a strike beyond the three days set for the stoppage, and the state-owned television and radio companies offered minimal programs today because of a strike.

Many of France's ports were still paralyzed by a solidarity strike of dockers supporting a strike by sailors protesting hiring policies of French shipping companies.

Caramanlis in Dublin

To Seek Aid on EEC

DUBLIN, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis arrived in Ireland today for two days of talks with Prime Minister Jack Lynch.

The two leaders are scheduled to discuss Greece's plan to join the European Economic Community by 1980. Mr. Caramanlis is expected to seek Mr. Lynch's support for a favorable agricultural deal for Greece.

Explosion in Jerusalem

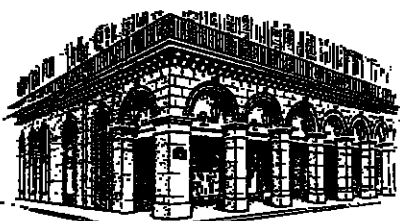
TEL AVIV, Oct. 24 (UPI) — A Molotov cocktail exploded without damage today in the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem's Old City, government radio reported.

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Stress on Nationalism, Ties to Exiles in U.S.

Castro's Comment Hints Shift in Ideology

By George Volsky

HAVANA, Oct. 24 (NYT) — President Fidel Castro has signaled what appears to be a new ideological direction for the Cuban revolution, which will be 20 years old Jan. 1.

In a statement that could have long-range internal and external political consequences, Mr. Castro declared Saturday: "We are not only Marxists-Leninists. We are also nationalists and patriots."

According to observers, such political definition has not been heard here since 1959, when the Cuban revolution was strongly nationalistic and leftist but not yet Marxist-Leninist.

Mr. Castro's statement underlined his increasingly friendly contacts with the generally anti-Communist exile community in the United States, something that was unthinkable only a couple of months ago.

More Likely to Be Freed

Equally important, the Cuban government, which on Saturday released 46 political prisoners who later that day flew to Miami with 33 members of their families, is ready to release virtually all of the remaining prisoners, possibly before the end of the year. This unilateral move was not expected by the exiles.

Mr. Castro's explanation was that the Cuban revolution has become an "irreversible" fact, which he said even his bitter opponents realize.

Taken together, his rapprochement with the exiles, the release of the prisoners, the insistence on the "nationalist and patriotic" traits of the revolution, and a conciliatory posture toward the United States indicate a new, more open policy of the government.

Mr. Castro's statement was made at a news conference attended by a handful of media representatives,

among them several exiles from the United States.

Sitting next to the Cuban president were six members of a delegation of exiles, who came here to accompany the prisoners and their families on their flight to Miami. Five additional lists of prisoners and families are said to have been handed over by the Cubans to U.S. diplomats here to be cleared for entry into the United States.

Dr. Bernardo Benes, a Miami banker who headed the exile group,

presented to Mr. Castro a "pro-agenda" for a dialogue between the exiles and the Cuban government. It covered the prisoners' release, the reunification of families, and travel of exiles to Cuba.

The Cuban president said that he found the document "acceptable in principle" and that he hoped that the dialogue with a larger, "more representative" exile group could begin soon. Asked about the schedule of the prisoner release, he said: "It is not entirely up to us. I hope

this can be arranged before the end of the year." He indicated that of the 3,000 or so prisoners in Cuban jails, less than 400 prisoners, those who "committed crimes during the Batista era," would not be eligible for release.

Mr. Castro described his talk with the exiles as being "amicable, courteous and gentlemanly." He said that a few exiles had made him change his view about the entire refugee community.

Mr. Castro said that "in a certain sense" the prisoner release would improve the diplomatic atmosphere between Havana and Washington. "But it will not be a decisive factor. As you know, they [the United States] have other quarrels with us: our solidarity with Africa and Puerto Rico. They have done well by not raising with us the [exiles] issue. . . and I hope they will not put up restrictions to letting prisoners into their country, because this would be contrary to what [President] Carter is doing in the area of human rights."

Mr. Castro spoke of the exiles in highly laudatory terms, which was a total departure from Havana's long-standing policy.

"I'm very glad, indeed I feel proud, that Cubans who live abroad, even those who have been our adversaries, are trying to preserve their language, their culture and their integrity," Mr. Castro said. "We are satisfied and glad because we are nationalists. We are not only Marxists-Leninists, but also nationalists and patriots."

In reacting to Castro's nationalist-Marxist characterization of their devotion, some observers have advanced a theory that the new posture could logically lead Cuba to review its domestic and foreign policies from the standpoint of nationalistic interests, rather than viewing them exclusively through the prism of Marxist-Leninist world outlook.

Case Against ITT Officer May Be Dropped by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP) — A federal judge today dismissed the jury in a sensitive national-security trial and raised the possibility that the perjury case involving Chile, the CIA and a giant U.S. corporation will be dropped.

U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson Jr. gave government prosecutors until Monday morning to decide whether to go on with the prosecution of Robert Berrellez, a 58-year-old public affairs and Latin American specialist for the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

Judge Robinson had been upset at the restrictions the Justice Department was attempting to place on the disclosure of security information in the course of the trial, which opened yesterday with the selection of a jury of eight women and four men.

The department has accused Mr. Berrellez of lying before a Senate subcommittee five years ago about assertions that the CIA and ITT had joined in 1970 to try to block the election of Salvador Allende, a Marxist, as president of Chile.

At the same time, the govern-

ment has balked at disclosing at the trial sensitive and potentially embarrassing CIA secrets.

In the opening moments of Mr. Berrellez' trial, Judge Robinson granted a prosecution request to delete two specific references from the conspiracy count of the charges against Mr. Berrellez.

They concern meetings of ITT official Harold Hendrix, an undicted co-conspirator, with certain CIA agent and with Hernan Cubillos, a former Chilean newspaper executive who is now Chile's foreign minister.

After presiding over the jury selection, the judge ordered the trial into closed session to hear further requests to limit information to be presented.

Mr. Berrellez is charged specifically with lying during his 1973 testimony at an inquiry by the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee investigating multinational corporations' involvement in the Chilean elections.

The principal charge against Mr. Berrellez is that he was part of a conspiracy to obstruct the Senate



Two residents hose down house in Mandeville Canyon yesterday during brushfire.

Fires Destroy 90 Homes In Los Angeles Suburbs

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Four brushfires today burned out of control in Los Angeles suburbs, destroying 90 to 120 houses.

A pickup truck, loaded with passengers fleeing from Malibu and their belongings, collided head-on with a car on a smoke-darkened road, killing two persons.

Driven by winds up to 60 mph, flames destroyed 38,000 acres of brush, cut off highways and damaged or destroyed homes and a church. At least five persons were injured, including a fireman at a small fire in San Dimas. A Malibu resident, John Kleze, 32, was in critical condition at Sherman Oaks Burn Center with third-degree burns on 80 percent of his body.

"The situation is — we're up to our eyeballs in fires," a Los Angeles County fire official said. More than 1,500 firemen, backed by retardant-dropping helicopters and planes, tried to contain the fires, with reinforcements headed for Los Angeles from throughout California. A helicopter was forced down by the winds; another crashed but its pilot was unhurt.

The largest fire, 30 miles northwest of central Los Angeles — burned 23,000 acres. Fire officials said at least 50 to 60 homes had burned. Rep. Barry Goldwater Jr., R-Calif., who flew over the fire in a helicopter, predicted the toll would be 100 to 200 houses in the area.

A fire burned more than 10,000 acres in the Santa Monica mountains in the northwestern part of the city, sweeping down Mandeville Canyon the outskirts of Pacific Palisades, where officials reported 40 to 60 houses and a church were destroyed.



Unidentified man and woman console each other after fire destroyed houses in Los Angeles suburb.

N.Y. Times Reporter Freed in Notes Dispute

Doctor Not Guilty in N.J. Curare Deaths

HACKENSACK, N.J., Oct. 24 (AP) — A jury today found Dr. Mario Jascalevich not guilty of murdering three hospital patients, and a judge ordered New York Times reporter Myron Farber released from a jail where he was confined for refusing to turn over notes in the case.

The jailing of Farber and the leveling of fines against The Times had focused nationwide attention on the conflict between the rights to a free press and a fair trial. The case may still be taken up by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The jury received the Jascalevich case yesterday after William Arnold, the trial judge, instructed them that "murder by poison is first-degree murder," and that premeditated murder, by New Jersey law, carries a mandatory sentence of life in prison.

The 12 jurors and 1 alternate, after being sequestered overnight, returned to the Bergen County Courthouse to review testimony by a toxicologist who said it is impossible, 12 years after the deaths, to find curare in the body. Curare is

the muscle relaxant that prosecutors argued Dr. Jascalevich had used to kill three patients in the mid-1960s.

Proving the presence of curare was considered the key to Dr. Jascalevich's prosecution.

Shortly before the verdict was announced, Superior Court Judge Theodore Trautwein ordered Farber released from the Bergen County Jail on a civil-contempt penalty. Judge Trautwein said that a six-month criminal penalty would be suspended. The judge said that since the case had gone to the jury, he would no longer keep Farber imprisoned for withholding his notes as evidence.

Farber, 40, had last been jailed Oct. 12 for refusing to surrender notes in the case; he spent 27 days in jail in August.

"I assume you are still adamant in refusing to turn over to the trial court your notes," Judge Trautwein said at a hearing today.

Farber answered, "Yes." "You and only you, Mr. Farber . . . know whether you withheld something for the trial court and

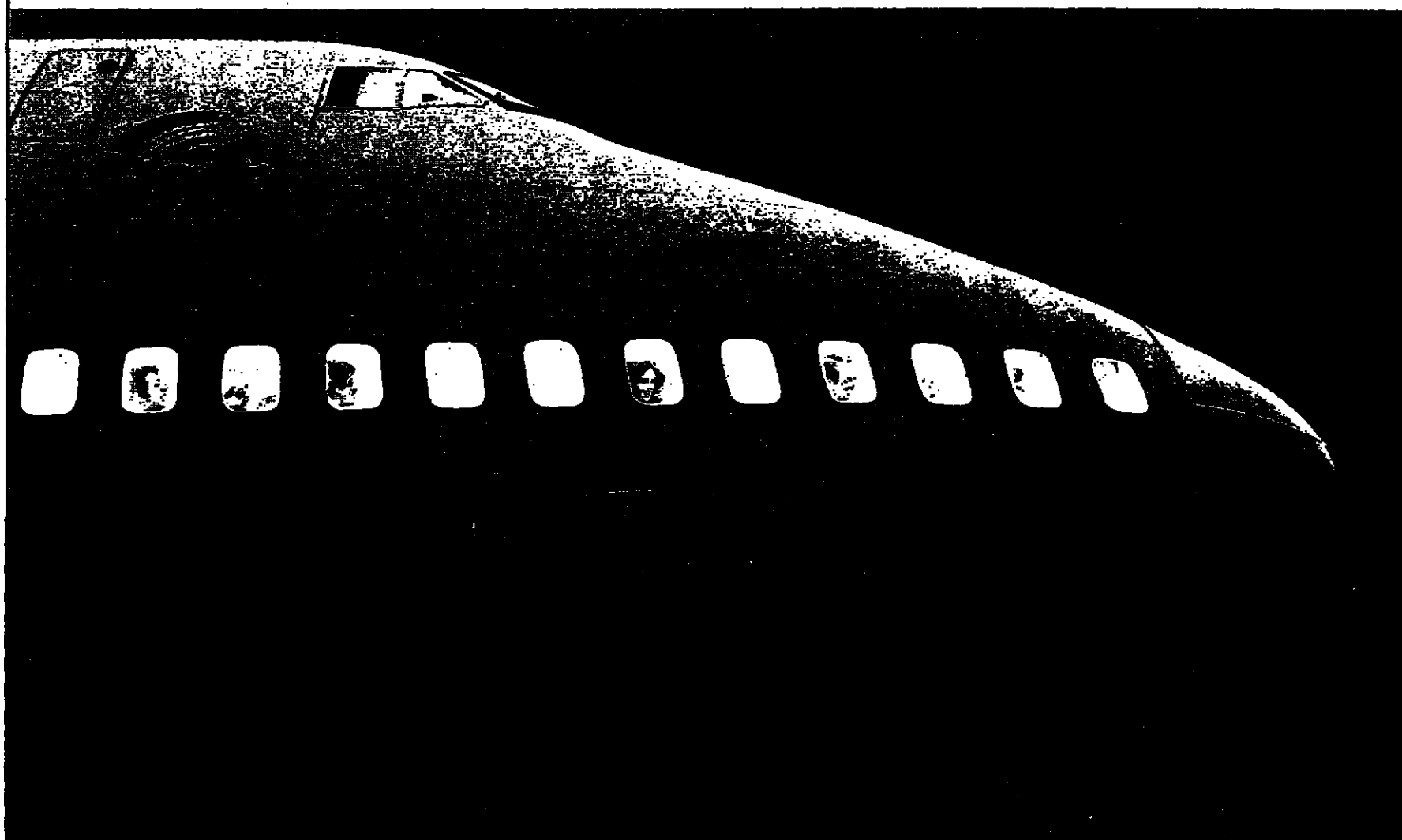
jury that might have helped in the search for truth," the judge said. "You chose to put your privilege . . . above the defendant's Sixth Amendment rights and the rights of the people in this state."

Dr. Jascalevich, 51, was indicted in May, 1976, on charges that he murdered five patients at Riverdell Hospital in Oradell. Two of the charges were dismissed because of lack of evidence. Dr. Jascalevich had remained free on \$150,000 bail.

The indictments were returned after a New York Times series by Farber on 13 mysterious deaths at the hospital in 1965 and 1966. Farber had identified Dr. Jascalevich only as "Dr. X." The hospital deaths of Carl Rohrbach, Frank Biggs and Nancy Savino had been investigated in 1966, but no charges were filed until the case was reopened nearly a decade later.

The Times, which also was convicted of contempt, has paid \$265,000 in fines, including a \$100,000 criminal penalty and \$5,000 daily since Aug. 4. Times attorney Eugene Scheiman said yesterday.

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Commutation of Sentence Sought

Drive Grows to Free Miss Hearst

By Charles R. Babcock
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (WP) — Members of Congress hold press conferences and sign letters demanding action.

The FBI agent in charge of the case and six members of the jury who voted for conviction now ask for mercy.

An Atlanta attorney approaches his old friend, Attorney General Griffin Bell, for advice on how to help the daughter of another friend. After years of silence, officials of

the family newspaper chain publish front-page columns pleading for leniency.

All are participants in a diverse and rapidly growing lobbying campaign to free Patricia Hearst.

Supporters of the 24-year-old San Francisco heiress, who is serving a prison term for an armed robbery she admitted participating in after being kidnapped by the Symbionese Liberation Army in 1974, are asking that President Carter commute her seven-year sentence.

The procedure is a rare one, usually reserved for prisoners suffering from terminal illness, according to Raymond Theim, one of the Justice Department's pardon attorneys working on the Hearst case.

The pardon attorney's office has received more than 2,000 letters and petitions, most calling for Miss Hearst's release, Mr. Theim said. "It's one of our larger campaigns."

The Sept. 25 clemency petition was delivered to the Justice Department by Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., and Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., — not by the family attorney, as is usually the case.

George Martinez, the Hearst attorney, insisted in a recent telephone interview from San Francisco that no one is orchestrating the effort.

"It would be a disservice to the family to imply that they are behind it," Mr. Martinez said. "If anything, they have remained silent so they wouldn't be accused of trying to use their influence."

Hearst-owned newspapers in seven cities ran front-page editorials earlier this month urging the president to cut short Miss Hearst's sentence. Hearst editor-in-chief William Randolph Hearst Jr., uncle of Miss Hearst, wrote that he had remained silent earlier because he feared that an appeal from the family might be misinterpreted.

An aide for Rep. Ryan said that the congressman became interested in the case several months ago after

visiting the prison where the millionaire's daughter, a constituent of his, has been held since being returned to custody in May.

A letter circulated by Rep. Ryan supporting her release was signed by 48 House members, the aide said.

Earlier this month, Reg Murphy, editor of the San Francisco Examiner — owned by Randolph Hearst, the prisoner's father — wrote a column asking that she be freed.

"He [Mr. Hearst] didn't know I was writing it," Mr. Murphy said in a telephone interview last week. "He doesn't have anything to do with the editorial policy of this paper."

Mr. Murphy said that he broke a three-year silence on the Hearst case because William and Emily Harris, the last members of the SLA, recently had pleaded guilty to kidnapping her.

"I don't think she'd be in prison at all if her name wasn't Hearst," he said.

Charles Bates, the special agent in charge of the FBI office in San Francisco during the hunt for the bank robbers, said that he believes she "should be treated like anyone else . . . I've seen hundreds of bank robbery cases in my experience. At times, I've spoken out if I felt the sentence was too light. Why not if it's too heavy?"

Hamilton Lake, an Atlanta attorney who introduced Miss Hearst's parents to each other, was so concerned about the prison sentence, he said, that in July he asked Mr. Bell, an old friend, for advice.

He was referred to Cecil McCall, head of the U.S. Parole Commission. Mr. Lake said in a recent interview.

Mr. Lake emphasized that he approached Mr. Bell only as a friend of the Hearst family, not their attorney. "I didn't go to him for any advice except some advice," he said. "I was looking farther down the road. [The imprisoned heiress will be eligible for parole in July]. But if there was ever a case that deserved executive clemency, this is it."

Diverse Support

The Rev. Edward Dumke, an Episcopal priest who has headed an organized national campaign for the woman's release, noted that the case has attracted support from individuals with views as diverse as William Buckley and Cesar Chavez.

"We've heard from Russian orthodox monks in lower Manhattan, lots of police officers, parents of Moonies [followers of South Korea]

U.S. Satellite Sent Up To Monitor Pollution

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Oct. 24 (UPI) — Nimbus 7, a satellite designed to monitor Earth's atmosphere for manmade and natural pollutants, was launched today.

Nimbus 7, with an expected operational lifetime of about one year, is the last in a series of environmental-research spacecraft launched since August, 1964.



Patricia Hearst

an sect leader Sun Myung Moon), all kinds of minority groups," he said.

All the expressions of support end up in the office of the pardon attorney, where comments are being gathered from the sentencing judge, prosecutor and prison officials, Mr. Theim said.

It will be about another month, he said, before the pardon attorney's recommendation on the Hearst petition to reduce the sentence to time already served can be moved up the Justice Department chain of command and on to the president.

Bonn Officials Weigh NATO Game Cuts

BONN, West Germany, Oct. 24 (AP) — Defense Minister Hans Apel called in his top advisers yesterday to discuss possible cutbacks in the NATO autumn war games that a Munich newspaper has dubbed "Haig's maneuver circus."

Under U.S. Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the supreme NATO commander, the annual European exercises have been increased to include 300,000 troops in land, air and sea operations, primarily in West Germany.

West German Navy Capt. Kurt Fischer, a spokesman for the Bonn Defense Ministry, said Mr. Apel met with his aides to consider ways to lessen the impact of the 1980 autumn maneuvers, possibly by spreading them out over the year.

Mr. Apel does not dispute the need for holding maneuvers on West German soil, Mr. Fischer said, "but the minister also believes that the burden of the maneuvers on the [West German] people has reached the limit of tolerance."

At Least 12 Deaths

At least 12 persons — soldiers and civilians — died during the maneuvers this year. Property damage in West Germany ran into the millions of dollars.

Most fatalities occurred in traffic accidents. During the maneuvers, convoys of tanks and other military equipment clog highways and autobahns. Other vehicles slip up farmers' fields, woods and meadows.

Among the troops taking part

last month were most of the 200,000 U.S. soldiers stationed in Europe and 13,000 flown from the United States.

Hesse state officials estimated that repairs there will cost at least \$5.5 million.

Damage was estimated at \$1.1

million in the south German states of Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bavaria, less than in previous years because of close cooperation between state environmental officials and the military, West German officials said.

The U.S. forces newspaper Stars

and Stripes reported early this month that U.S. taxpayers would wind up paying at least \$5 million for damage caused by U.S. troops.

The influential Munich newspaper Sueddeutsche Zeitung, which called the war games "Haig's maneuver circus," criticized the growth of the exercises since Gen. Haig took over as NATO commander in 1975.

Mr. Apel's aide, Andreas von Buelow, in another West German newspaper interview, said it couldn't be ruled out that Gen. Haig was using the war games to "display himself" to the public.

West German newspapers often refer to Gen. Haig as a potential candidate for the U.S. presidency.

Conservative politicians who oppose Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal coalition government have generally supported the maneuvers.

Political Issue

Paul Roehner, manager of the conservative Christian Union caucus in the Bonn Parliament, accused Mr. Apel yesterday of trying to use the war-games issue to win votes for the Social Democratic Party in the 1980 federal elections.

"Conduct and size of the NATO maneuvers must conform without exception to defense requirements and alliance agreements," Mr. Roehner said.

Mr. Fischer, the Defense Ministry spokesman, said plans for large-scale war games next fall are largely completed, so that any changes in the maneuver schedule would not come before 1980. Any West German plan to alter the time schedule would have to be approved by Gen. Haig's headquarters in Belgium.

Unneeded Breast Surgery Found in 37 U.S. Cases

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP) — Forty-eight women in a national cancer-detection project were told mistakenly that they had breast cancer, and 37 underwent surgery, a medical review panel concluded in a report released yesterday.

But the panel defended the needless operations, saying that "in almost all instances, based on information . . . available to the surgeon at the time, treatment was consistent with acceptable surgical practice."

The mistakes came about because of difficulty in diagnosing the minimal breast cancers that can be uncovered by mammography, the panel said.

280,000 in Test

About 280,000 women began receiving X-ray examinations regularly at 27 centers in late 1975 in a project sponsored by the National Cancer Institute and the American

Cancer Society. Two years ago, amid fears that the X-rays themselves increased cancer risks, the government tightened guidelines on mammography and said that only women older than 50 or in cancer high-risk groups should undergo mammography routinely.

About 1,810 cancers were detected in the project by mid-1976, with 592, or one-third, described as minimal cancers that were either non-infiltrating or less than one centimeter. A review panel headed by Dr. Oliver Bearrs of the Mayo Clinic was set up to study slides in those 592 cases.

The panel received slides on 502 cases and reported a year ago that 66 appeared benign. Of that 66, the final report said that 11 were cancerous, 5 were borderline and 2 were included by mistake, leaving the 48 misdiagnoses.

In most of the 37 mastectomies, the panel said, a second pathologist's opinion had been sought before operating.

Dr. Sidney Wolfe of Ralph Nader's Health Research Group commented, "It doesn't make it OK to be wrong twice." He said that some of the women still have not been told they had undergone surgery needlessly.

The cancer institute said in a statement that it was "taking steps to insure that all 37 women receive information on the discrepant diagnoses." Project directors at the screening centers have asked the women's physicians "to discuss the information with each patient," it said.

Dr. Wolfe contends that more than the 37 women were operated on needlessly, including some of the 90 women with minimal cancers whose doctors did not submit slides to the review panel.

He said that calling the mistaken operations acceptable was "a nice way of trying to cover themselves legally."

The problem in diagnosing minimal cancers, Dr. Wolfe said, indicates that pathologists need special training in recognizing them.

Brooke Gets Panel Hearing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., today was to be allowed to appear before the Senate Ethics Committee to defend himself against suggestions that his lawyers have delayed the investigation of his financial affairs.

The hearing was called to let the senator confront Richard Wertheimer, former special counsel for the Brooke case, who implied that the senator or his representatives had slowed the election-year investigation by withholding or altering requested documents.

Sen. Brooke broke off his Massachusetts Senate campaign to return to Washington for the meeting.

Government Fears Strike Precedent

Mexico Air Controllers Meet Resistance

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24 (NYT) — Despite damage to the country's economy, the Mexican government is refusing to meet the demands of striking air-traffic controllers for fear of setting a precedent that would allow other civil servants to walk off the job.

With the strike now three weeks old, Mexico's tourist industry has already lost millions of dollars in cancellations. Stand-in controllers are able to handle only 20 percent of scheduled domestic flights, but most international flights are landing as usual.

While the administration of President Jose Lopez Portillo has been strongly criticized for failing to settle the dispute, it is apparently determined to defend the principle that important public servants should not be allowed to hold the government up for ransom.

The issue involved is complicated, but it has implications for the entire public sector, including civil servants who are not permitted to walk off the job as well as oil, steel, electricity and telephone workers who still have the right to strike.

The crisis began two months ago when the government canceled an exclusive concession held by a private company called RAMSA to handle all air traffic. Arguing that control of Mexico's air space was a matter for the state, the government formed a new entity charged with this responsibility.

But in its plan to transfer the air controllers almost automatically from one boss to the other, the government also decided to switch their status from workers permitted to strike to workers forbidden to walk off their jobs.

The RAMSA union rejected this condition, and most air controllers

refused to join the new state entity in effect, sparking the current strike. The government, on the other hand, indicated that it was prepared to wait until new controllers were trained rather than recognize the union's right to strike.

Although the fight of the well-paid controllers has stirred little

sympathy among the Mexican public, the issue of a right to strike has caused considerable concern among other government workers.

"If we don't back the air-traffic controllers, we may be next on the list," explained a pilot of the state airline, Aeromexico.

Australia Ranked First In Flight-Safety Study

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP) — Australian flights are the safest and Colombian flights the most risky, according to a new six-year survey of air transport safety by the authoritative magazine Flight International.

Flight reports that world flight safety has been improving, from about four fatal accidents per million flights at the beginning of the 1960s to less than two per million now.

Basing its conclusion on four criteria, the magazine ranks Italy and Japan as second-safest, followed by the Scandinavian countries, West Germany and the United States. At the other end of the scale 18 ratings, Egypt and Turkey rank above Colombia.

Not included in the study were the airlines of Austria, Finland, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, South Africa and Switzerland. Their accidents were not regularly recorded in source materials used for the survey.

Australia ranked first in safety in two prior surveys, 1953-1962 and 1963-1972.

The six-year period covers more than 50 million flights, compared

with 77 million in the previous 10 years.

The magazine compared the number of fatal accidents per flight, the number of fatal accidents per unit of total air transport production, the number of fatalities per unit of total air transport production and the number of fatalities per flight.

A combination of these — fatal accidents per flight, or per million flights, are most heavily weighted — gives a better safety index than the more familiar practice of counting passenger fatalities per 100 million scheduled passenger miles, Flight said.

The statistics of the safest were: Australia, 1,543,000 flights, 2 crashes (1 per 771,500 flights), 13 fatalities; Italy, 1,252,000 flights, 1 crash, 38 fatalities; Japan, 2,057,000 flights, 2 crashes (1 per 1,028,000 flights), 38 fatalities; Scandinavia, 2,106,000 flights, 3 crashes (1 per 702,000 flights), 49 fatalities; West Germany, 1,118,000 flights, 2 crashes (1 per 559,000 flights), 60 fatalities; France, 1,603,000 flights, 5 crashes (1 per 320,600 flights), 5 fatalities; the United States, 3,175,000 flights, 49 crashes (1 per 636,224 flights), 1,594 fatalities.

Obituaries

Maybelle Carter, Country Music Star

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 24 (UPI) — Maybelle Carter, 69, the soft-strumming balladeer of the hill-country songs of Appalachia for more than half a century and considered the "Mother of Country Music" by her peers, died yesterday.

The former "Grand Ole Opry" performer, mother-in-law of country music star Johnny Cash, apparently became critically ill at her suburban home. She was pronounced dead on arrival at Nashville Memorial Hospital.

The cause of death was not immediately determined, but a family spokesman said Mrs. Carter, whose "Wildwood Flower" became a classic of country and folk music, had been suffering from Parkinson's disease for several years.

"The Carter family and Jimmy Rogers started country music as we know it today," said guitarist Chet Atkins, who performed with the Carter family for 20 years.

Early Imitations

"Before them, there were country records put out, but they were put out by people like Vernon Dalhart, who was an opera singer and he imitated what he thought country singers sounded like. In other words, it was a mockery."

"So Maybelle, the trio [Carter Family] and Jimmy Rogers started country music. They deserve one of

the highest niches in the history of country music."

Maybelle Carter was a product of her environment and that was Appalachia. She was brought up in Poor Valley in Virginia where all those Elizabethan melodies and songs brought-over from England and Ireland were well preserved. That had a lot to do with her success.

Mr. Atkins said Mrs. Carter was probably the most copied guitarist of her time because of her simple style.

"She was the first lady of country music," said Roy Acuff, the singer and fiddler known as the king of country music.

"I just know that we have lost a loved one in the country music entertainment world. I am sure she is taking with her a lot of good country songs a lot of us never had the opportunity of learning, ballads like they sang back in the old days."

Mr. Acuff said Mrs. Carter had been invited to appear on the "Opry" several times in the past few years, but was unable to do so because of her health.

"There has just been a vacancy here since Momma Maybelle left." Born in Nickelsville, Va., on May 10, 1909, Maybelle began to sing while still a child and had mastered the guitar and Autoharp before reaching her teens.

She married Ezra Carter when she was 17 and formed the Original Carter Family with her brother-in-law, Alvin Pleasant Carter, and a cousin, Sara. They recorded their first record at Bristol, Tenn., on Aug. 1, 1927. Maybelle made the trip from Poor Valley in answer to a newspaper advertisement from RCA Victor for recording talent.

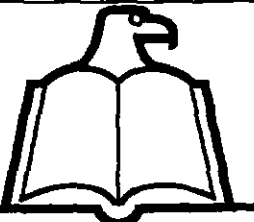
This began a career that was to make classics of such tunes as "My Clinch Mountain Home," "Pickin' in the Wildwood" and "Worried Man Blues."

The Original Carters recorded more than 250 songs between 1927 and 1941. When the group broke up, "Mother" Maybelle formed another act with her three daughters — June, Helen and Anita. June later married Johnny Cash.

Joe Greene

OTTAWA, Oct. 25 (AP) — Former Cabinet minister Joe Greene, 58, died here yesterday. The cause of death was not given, but he had a history of heart trouble that eventually led to his retirement from politics.

He served as agriculture minister from 1965 to 1968, then made an unsuccessful bid for the leadership of the Federal Liberal Party. Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau appointed him minister of energy, mines and resources.



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News Analysis

Suarez Nudging Centrists Leftward to Fortify Party

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Oct. 24 (NYT) — A tragedy of modern Spanish history has been the incapacity of the middle classes to organize themselves into a coherent political party. Last weekend Premier Adolfo Suarez and a band of young collaborators once again took on this vital task as the governing Union of the Democratic Center held its first national congress.

For a coalition that has, nominally at least, been governing Spain for 16 months, it was a bit late for the sometimes quarrelsome bunch of self-styled Liberals, Social Democrats, Christian Democrats and one-time Franco loyalists to be forging themselves into a political party. But the three days of discussions in Madrid's vaulting Palace of Congresses seemed to have a double goal: to consolidate the party and to poise it for general elections that Mr. Suarez may feel he has to call early next year.

A man who came out of Franco's National Movement, Mr. Suarez, 46, has been steadily moving toward what might be called the left wing of his party, collecting around him a team of friends and young politicians who seem to feel that only a party that appears "modern" and "European" and "forward-looking" can become the arbiter of Spanish democracy.

Their allies in this gamble tend to be the so-called Social Democrats and the Liberals — men like Treasury Minister Francisco Ordonez or Public Works Minister Joaquin Garrigues Walker — and the dissatisfied have been the rather conservative Christian Democrats, who themselves once aspired to be the hegemonic force in the new Spanish politics on the model of the older, Italian system.

At the weekend congress, the few moments of tension arose when Christian Democratic elements entered strident notes that ruffled the energetic, but essentially bland and soothing, tone that Mr. Suarez gives to his public interventions — and the party he has created.

Thus the mayor of Madrid, Jose Luis Alvarez, a Christian Democrat, surprised and angered some — and enthused a minority — by delivering a ringing attack on the Spanish left, asserting that it was "the center" alone that brought democracy to Spain and forgetting, it seemed, that men such as Mr. Ordonez and Mr. Garrigues Walker were in the "opposition" when Mr. Suarez was named premier in the summer of 1976. And, when the time came to vote, almost a third of the 1,700 delegates abstained or cast blank votes on the party's executive and political committees, which had been picked by the premier.

Mr. Suarez's implicit challenge to the right wing of his party is that, at bottom, it has nowhere to go if it wants to share the fruits of power, and Christian Democrats have been placed in the Union of the Democratic Center's important committees and ministries.

To the party's right lies the small, neo-Francoist Popular Alliance, which some Christian Democrats consider an eventual coalition partner. But Mr. Suarez and his men seem for the moment to have rejected the thought of a government alliance to their right. Their preoccupation is the second-ranking Socialists from whom they hope to divert votes and, should it one day become necessary, with whom they might consider forming a government coalition.

This analysis rests on an assumption that a controlling sector of the Spanish electorate has, during the Franco years of forced-march industrialization, become "middle class" in its perceptions, if not always in its income levels. It is to this vague and shifting group of voters that Mr. Suarez and the Socialist leaders beam their rather similar messages of progress, change and stability. In the government party, the opposition to this line comes from the right; within the Socialists, from a leftist, Marxist-imbedded rank-and-file.

The trick for Mr. Suarez now is to persuade Spain's money men, who in some instances are identified with the Christian Democratic position, to join his team.

A solidly entrenched centrist party, representing Spain's rich and middle classes, clearly needs steady financial backing, and there is nothing like longevity in power to bring the money around.

Sometime next month, after Spain's new constitution is approved in a popular referendum, Parliament will have the power to vote Mr. Suarez out of office — something it has not had up to now. The premier leads a minority government — he can probably count on only 162 seats in the 350-member lower house — and he will have to fish around for allies to keep himself in office.



Pope John Paul II wears an example of traditional Polish headgear that was presented to him by a group of pilgrims from his native country during a special audience yesterday at the Vatican.

Cairo Aide Says He Accepts Sadat Invitation

Pope Reportedly Will Visit Mount Sinai

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 24 (AP) — Pope John Paul II was reported today to have accepted an invitation from President Anwar Sadat to visit Mount Sinai after the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty is signed.

The pope also said he would like to visit his native Poland next year. The mountain in the Sinai Peninsula has been under Israeli occupation since 1967. Mr. Sadat wants to build a mosque, a church and a synagogue there when Israeli troops withdraw in implementation of the Camp David peace accords.

"The pope has accepted the invitation," said Deputy Premier Fikry Makram Ebeid in a statement to the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram. Mr. Ebeid returned to Cairo yesterday from the Vatican, where he had relayed the invitation during an audience with the pope.

[A Vatican spokesman, the Rev. Romeo Panciroli, said today that no such trip had yet been planned. Reuters reported.]

John Paul II expressed his hope to visit Poland in an audience yesterday afternoon with 1,000 countrymen and 3,000 other visitors of Polish descent who came here to see the first Polish pontiff in history.

Meanwhile, the Vatican announced that Pope John Paul would leave the Vatican tomorrow for a one-day trip to Castel Gandolfo to greet the population of the hilltop community that houses the papal summer residence.

Meets Polish President

Pope John Paul met yesterday with Henryk Jablonski, the Polish president, who came to Rome at the head of Warsaw's official delegation for the pope's installation Sunday.

There was no official word on what the pope and Mr. Jablonski discussed. But Vatican observers took the pope's address to the large Polish audience as an indication that they talked about the possibility of the first visit by a pope to a Communist country.

Pope John Paul left no doubt that he longs to make a trip back home.

"It is not easy to leave behind

France Arrests Pole for Spying

PARIS, Oct. 24 (AP) — French authorities are holding a 26-year-old Polish student who has confessed to spying on Polish refugees in France, official sources reported today.

Investigations are continuing to determine whether the student, Kazimierz Chazewski, also passed military information to the Polish security service Sluzba Bezpieczenstwa, the sources said.

Mr. Chazewski was arrested early this month, four weeks after arriving in France, ostensibly as a student. He is expected to face trial later this year before the State Security Court.

own mountains so much beloved, and Cracow, but this is the will of God and I accept it," the pope said. He referred to southern Poland where he was born and grew up, and to the city where he was archbishop and cardinal for 14 years.

Then he added: "I will quote the words of St. Paul: 'When I will come to you, I will visit you.' I want very much to go to Poland next year for the 900th anniversary of the death of St. Stanislaw, because St. Stanislaw is the architect of moral order in Poland. There is hope that I will be able to go."

Commemoration Planned

The Polish Roman Catholic Church plans widespread celebrations for the anniversary next May of the slaying of its patron saint by King Boleslaw in the 11th century.

Polish authorities barred Pope Paul VI, who died in August, from visiting Poland in 1966 and 1970. But state-church relations have improved since, and Polish Communist Party leader Edward Giersek met Paul VI at the Vatican last year.

Before the afternoon audience, Pope John Paul had lunch with Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, the Polish primate, and about 50 Polish churchmen and laymen. The lunch took place in a Vatican hotel run by nuns near St. Peter's Basilica.

Many Polish-Americans attended the audience. It started with an address by the 77-year-old Cardinal Wyszyński who knelt before the pope saying: "Before the election you were a colleague; after the election you were a pope."

U.S. Rifle Maker Settles Case for \$6.8 Million

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 23 (UPI) — An attorney paralyzed from the waist down in a hunting accident will receive \$6.8 million from the Remington Arms Co. in what his lawyer says is the largest out-of-court personal injury settlement in history.

John Coates was injured Dec. 11 when his son pushed the safety lock on his Mohawk 60 rifle forward to unload the firearm.

"When he pushed the safety forward, the gun discharged," attorney Joe Jamail, who represented Mr. Coates, said yesterday.

Mr. Coates sued Remington and McBride's Gun Shop, the dealer where he purchased the rifle, contending that the safety lock was defectively designed and permitted accidental firing of the rifle when the safety was placed in the fire position.

Mr. Jamail said that Remington did not admit fault in agreeing to the \$6.8 million settlement. However, he added, "Would they pay \$6.8 million if they didn't think anything was wrong with it?"

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'Progress' for SALT

After two days of discussion in Moscow, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks remain decorated with such words as "constructive," "useful," "cordial" and "friendly." But no treaty has yet emerged from this inconclusively cheery atmosphere. That, of course, could be (and among some observers is) considered reason for skepticism. But when one considers how powerful the central issue of SALT remains, and how complicated and often nebulous so many of the details involved are by their very nature, to say nothing of the depth of emotions any rivalry between Moscow and Washington must plumb, it is still worth being thankful for the good signs in the talks and hopeful about their ultimate conclusion.

Weapons of war, especially when little exposed to combat, are extremely difficult to appraise, whether to assess chances of victory in war or restrictions for peace. When World War II was thrust on humanity by Adolf Hitler, the French Army was generally considered the best in the world. Among other advantages, it had a very large number of tanks, superior to those of the Germans. But the Germans had read, among others, the writings of Charles de Gaulle on the new warfare; they were able to create a Blitzkrieg and sweep from the Rhine to the sea. The French largely ignored the warnings and the predictions of De Gaulle — and were beaten in the field. So it is not necessarily the number or kinds of weapons that reside in a governmental arsenal that will tell how a war will end, or how each can be balanced off against others. How will they be used? How successful will they be in action?

Moreover, there are political issues that can have decisive effect on total war. Had Hitler refrained from attacking the Soviet Union, he could have dominated Western Europe. Had he appealed to revolutionaries within the Soviet Union — who did supply some of his troops — he might have extended his rule to Vladivostok. And had the United States stayed aloof, he might have won.

The strategic arms over which Moscow and Washington have been arguing leave many questions that could not be answered except in war.

It is not only the layman who is baffled by the relative effectiveness of Cruise missiles and Backfire bombers. One rather interesting example of how the Carter administration is trying to simplify the issues is by the departure of Paul Warnke. The effect of his move is to deprive anti-SALT spokesmen in the United States of the power of characterizing the SALT agreements with Mr. Warnke's strong desire to limit arms and maintain détente, even though the policy he advocated may remain intact.

A more constructive position by the Carter administration might be to point out just how relatively new, and increasingly sharp, differences within what was once Stalin's monolithic empire have raised military problems for the Soviet Union. The "Chinese card" (which is in the game whether the Americans choose to play it or not) is only the most important of these; Soviet expansionism in Africa is another, which Moscow would do well to return to the deck. Admittedly, it is not easy to negotiate with a country whose weaknesses one is pointing out, but the Soviet Union has certainly done this with respect to the United States since Vietnam.

In any case, SALT is important, less for what the specific limitation may imply than for a common acceptance by the superpowers of what war between them would mean for the world. There is an acronym in use lately — MAD — which anti-SALT pundits use to play down those effects. It means Mutual Assured Destruction.

Since war on a global scale, conventional or nuclear, involves just such a loss for all, it is madder to use the phrase lightly than to take it with utmost seriousness. And it is wiser to hope for good from SALT than to start with the assumption it is a kind of nuclear Munich. No one can accept Soviet policies, or arms accumulation, as less than a threat to the free world. But in SALT as in so many other aspects of diplomacy, dialogue is preferable to confrontation.

Looking Up in Lebanon

It is possible to say, very cautiously, that things are looking up in Lebanon. Not only is the cease-fire proclaimed earlier this month between Christian militias and Syria's "peacekeeping" forces holding, but it was also substantially strengthened over the weekend when Saudi troops replaced Syrians at key locations in Beirut. The Christians, who probably provoked a good part of the Syrian onslaught on them, detest the Syrians but find Saudi acceptable. In return for the switch of peacekeeper, they pledged to cool down. At the same time, Lebanese army units are starting to take up peacekeeping duty in Beirut. Since the ultimate point is to phase out foreign peacekeepers, who have been on hand since the 1975-76 phase of Lebanon's civil war, the entry of Lebanese soldiers has a special appeal.

Underneath the surface, moreover, there are signs of stirring. The Syrians may be losing some of their taste for intervention in Lebanon. For trying to keep the peace in their fashion, they have been roundly condemned for savagely attacking first Palestinians and then Christians. They have been unable to either to fold Lebanon into a Syrian design or to steer Lebanon toward an orderly future of its own. With Egypt and Israel about to make peace, Damascus may feel dangerously exposed to maneuvers by the Israelis and their Lebanese Christian clients. Little wonder that Syria seems ready to step back a pace in Beirut and let other Arabs assume some part of a thankless peacekeep-

ing mission. The Israelis, helping in their fashion, have stepped back a pace, too.

The truly interesting aspect, however, is the role of the great powers. Lebanon is perhaps the only trouble spot going where Moscow and Washington are, if not cooperating, pursuing somewhat parallel policies aimed at stability. The theory that the Russians were fanning the flames in Beirut to undermine Camp David faded when they backed the cease-fire. Frozen out of the Arab-Israeli action, Moscow apparently wants in Lebanon not a wider war but an opportunity to act on a Mideast diplomatic stage.

Jimmy Carter is taking a personal interest in U.S. efforts to calm Lebanon and explore the shape of an internal solution. Vice President Mondale, questioned recently, pointedly declined to put blame on Syria, whose cooperation will be crucial to any easing of the poisonous religious, class and personal disputes that make up Lebanon's tragedy. France is also constructively engaged in the quest for stability.

Lebanon has given "cease-fire" a bad name, and this one may hold up no better than its countless predecessors. But somehow we have a sense that the stage — the U.S.-Soviet-French international stage — is set differently this time around, and that the behavior of those directly engaged (Christians and Syrians and to some extent Israelis and Palestinians) may as a consequence be significantly different too.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Ban Skateboards?

If Americans for Democratic Action seems miscast as the scourge of the skateboard, never mind: the play's the thing. What ADA proposes, through its consumer affairs committee, is a nationwide ban on these toys.

We oppose that — and not because there is anything dubious about the ADA panel's motivation.

Skateboards are involved in thousands of injuries annually, and last year some 25 deaths were attributed to their use. Reason enough for concern, perhaps for safety regu-

lations and even maybe a schools-oriented educational campaign about their hazards.

But an outright ban, as the ADA consumer affairs committee requests? We say no to that. Automobiles are vastly more dangerous than skateboards. Should they be banned; should they even be restricted to utilitarian use? Who would say yes? The same goes for other risky things: alcohol, swimming pools, power mowers, kitchen step-stools, et cetera ad almost infinitum. Once you start down the banning path, there are lots of possibilities besides skateboards.

— From the Norristown, Pa. Times-Herald.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 25, 1903

NEW YORK — John Turner, said to be the best known anarchist in England with the exception of Prince Kropotkin, arrived here a few days ago to be the guest of the anarchists of the United States. He came with the intention of embarking on a five-month lecture tour. He spoke at a meeting last night in a hall well filled, and to an audience sprinkled with union officials and academics. When Turner concluded his lecture and while entertaining questions from the audience, he was arrested by the police and taken to Ellis Island. He will be deported.

Fifty Years Ago
October 25, 1928

PARIS — Gertrude Stein has explained why she chooses to live outside the United States. Responding to a questionnaire distributed by "Transition," she wrote: "America is a country the right age to have been born in and the wrong age to live in. America is the mother of modern civilization and one wants to have been born in the country that has attained and live in the countries that are attaining or going to be attaining. America is now early Victorian, very early Victorian." Sixteen other noted expatriate Americans replied to the questionnaire.



'Longest Fall I Can Remember.'

'Disease-of-the-Month Club'

By Daniel Greenburg

WASHINGTON — Among establishment health researchers, a mythical entity known as the "disease-of-the-month club" is on a par with escaped viruses, plagiarized research and canceled travel grants as an impediment to restful sleep.

In his 20 months as secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Joseph Califano has perceived this publicly as the unrecognized bete noire of research. And, in a newly initiated campaign to remake federal health-research programs according to the California vision — with the stress on long-term planning, austerity and social utility — he has shrewdly offered the biomedical community a bargain: Cooperate with me, and, in return, research will among other benefits, be insulated against the disease-of-the-month club.

For the biomedical savants to whom he recently presented this proposition, there's much appeal in this trade-off, since the "club" is to them as SALT is to Russophobes and double-digit inflation to pensioners, an abomination that pricks deep fears and unplugs combative hormones. What is the disease-of-the-month club?

Alarmist Tactics

It is the shorthand term for the often-successful tactic of whipping up public and congressional sentiment to compel the National Institutes of Health to pay some, or more, attention to a disease that does not much appeal to NIH's own scientific fancy. With a humanitarian flavor, then, it is a pork-barrel play for the government's health-research money. It is policy-making through the use of alarmist tactics, mauling appeals and political muscle, rather than through cool appraisal of scientific value and "ripeness," which are the criteria that the biomedical high command prefers for deploying resources. As Califano understands, the club is anathema to the profession.

Referring to "the inevitable but not always desirable pressures that attend the distribution of substantial research dollars," he sympathetically reminded a recent assemblage of health scientists, "You're all familiar with the kind of disease-of-the-month pressures that attend the budget process within HEW and the Congress." None appeared mystified and none objected to the comradely alarm that he raised.

Nevertheless, some kind words are in order for the club, which, though almost always regarded with disdain, has actually served a useful role in the politics of medical research. For the process, which the establishment fears, and which Califano is minely exploiting, simply represents the application of democratic politics to the elitist business of biomedical research.

Nuisance

The club, such as it is, usually consists of people who, through personal misfortune, are concerned with a particular disease, and want their government to try to do something about it. Following the model of hog raisers, bomber builders and other successful agitators for government attention, they engage the services of public-relations specialists, pressure their elected representatives, and generally create a nuisance — until NIH, almost always reluctantly, finally yields and puts some scientists to work on the problem.

The track record of this process is written into many of the programs and even some of the titles of the institutes that together constitute the National Institutes of

Health, and it's not a bad record. For example, it was only after parents of children with leukemia applied pressure through Congress that NIH turned attention to the difficult problem of suitable nutrition for patients undergoing treatment for that disease. In response to political pressure, the old National Heart Institute broadened its scope and became the National Heart and Lung Institute, and a couple of years ago it metamorphosed into the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute. What was formerly known as the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases is now the Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism and Digestive Diseases. In the same fashion, the former Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke is now the Institute of Neurological Diseases, Communicative Disorders and Stroke.

Virtues

In some instances, the NIH leadership initially yielded to the changes as an inexpensive way to quell the din. But the inexorability of bureaucratic expansion can have virtues, too. For, once a disease gets on the letterhead, it's easier for research money to follow — and what's wrong with that?

Cost-effectiveness worshippers — almost always unaffected by the ailments they deem unprofitable for research investment — are horrified by this emotional intrusion of politics into health-research affairs. But, as one special-interest health group, the American Neurology Association — patient load a mere 250,000 — recently pointed out to Califano: "We do not believe it is callous lack of regard for the needs of others which sometimes results in disease-of-the-month groups de-

manding special attention; rather, such efforts are the result of frustration with the existing system, which fails to give fair consideration to the needs of all and allocate research resources accordingly.

That's worth keeping in mind as HEW and the biomedical community plan the future of health research.

Inflation: Insatiable Enemy

By David S. Broder

BOSTON — It began to grow hot back in 1966, when Lyndon Johnson, denying the evidence placed before him by his own economic advisers, insisted there need be no choice between guns and butter. The United States, he said, could afford both an expanding war in Vietnam and the huge social investments envisaged by the Great Society — without higher taxes.

By the time he acknowledged the error of that judgment and persuaded Congress to impose a surtax, inflation was roaring along. And from that day to this, U.S. politics, along with U.S. society, has been reshaped by the persistence of the longest, most severe period of inflation in this century.

President Carter has now announced his third major anti-inflation plan, and he risks becoming the fourth president swamped by this insatiable enemy.

Johnson never recovered from the loss of credibility involved in his classic misjudgment of the inflationary impact of his guns-and-butter decision.

His successor, Richard Nixon, was driven by inflation to abandon his own deep political and philo-

sophical abhorrence of controls. He put the economy into the strategic price and wage controls in 1971. While that measure bought him enough time to gain re-election, the inflationary surge that followed the removal of controls, the Arab oil embargo and the imposition of OPEC cartel prices, added to the pressures that ultimately drove him from office.

His successor, Gerald R. Ford, launched his presidency with the ludicrous WIN buttons (Whip Inflation Now), sowing widespread doubts about his capacity to handle the nation's problems. By the end of his presidency — as he has been reminding audiences on the campaign circuit this fall — inflation was down from its horrendous 14 percent to just below 5 percent. But that reduction came only at the cost of the highest unemployment and the worst economic slump since the Great Depression.

Now Carter has taken another swing at the implacable enemy, knowing that his fate, like his predecessors', may well be determined by this struggle. As Richard Scammon, the elections expert, has been saying for the last two years,

"There's nothing wrong with the Republican Party that double-digit inflation won't cure."

That kind of inflation has now returned, and even though it may not gain the Republicans much of an advantage in the midterm campaign, it certainly casts a shadow over Carter's chances for re-election. Many Democrats were plainly nervous about his even making inflation the subject of prime-time television broadcast this close to the election. But ignoring the issue might have been just as dangerous as spotlighting it.

The impact of inflation on U.S. politics goes much deeper than the fates of the four presidents who have wrestled with it. What inflation has done, fundamentally, is to deepen the insecurity in this country, and to warp the opportunities for positive leadership on other issues.

The cliché is that inflation has made the country more conservative, and historically, periods of severe inflation have tended to produce conservative politics. The obvious attraction of proposals for spending and tax ceilings in this year's election testifies to the public desire for relief from its ravages.

Values Damaged

But inflation damages the conservative social values which are essential to the country's future. Stability, savings and investment are all undermined by inflation. Severe inflation makes a mockery of most families' financial plans. Most working people feel there is no way they can protect their budgets against this kind of assault on the dollar.

The scramble for the unattainable sense of security forces conservative people to take what they must regard as imprudent risks — borrowing heavily now to buy something that may be even more impossibly expensive tomorrow. It erodes the sense of trust on which an economy and a society rest, and it makes people cynical about the chances of attaining any goal more ambitious than mere survival.

While it persists, there will hardly be room in our politics for any other major issue.

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Lovers of Traditional Steam Baths Launch Counteroffensive

As Sauna Moves in, Traditional Soviet Banya May Be Washed Up

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 — The men stood on benches, up where the steam was so hot that it threatened the hair of anyone foolish enough to go bare-headed. They beat each other — on bare chests, backs and legs — with leafy bundles of birch or maple twigs.

Others below threw bucket after bucket of water into a huge brick oven until the steam became so hot in the tiered room that it drove even the boldest down from the summit.

Afterward they cooled off in a Romanesque indoor pool with marble columns and a stone fountain before moving to the auditorium-sized main bath, where they lay on stone benches. There they snored while companions soaped them from head to foot. Then it was into the shower, or one of the three deep, hot, sunken tubs at the end of the room, before returning to the *parilka* (steam room) to begin the whole process all over again.

Later they adjourned to the elegant changing room, where they enjoyed a pedicure or simply sat with their towels draped around them like togas, drinking beer, munching on *vobla* (dried fish) and chatting under the carved wooden rafters supporting the 30-foot ceiling.

Morning Bath

It was a weekday morning. More than 200 men, mostly in their 20s, 30s, and 40s, were waiting in the hours as their Russian ancestors have done since the 11th century. They were enjoying a *banya*, or public bath, at the 175-year-old Sandunovsky Baths in central Moscow.

Russia without public baths would be like London without pubs. Yet they are threatened today — by a combination of official neglect and the encroachment of the Finnish-style sauna.

A sauna is based on dry heat rather than the wet steam of the Russian *banya*. It is much smaller, usually holding 12 persons or fewer at one time; scores can crowd into a *parilka*.

"Today people like saunas because they have snob appeal," observes Volodya, a young Russian professional man. "They're foreign and different. Everyone likes to feel that he's among the privileged."

In Kiev, capital of the Soviet Ukraine, the city's consumer services administration decided to eliminate *banyas* in favor of saunas. This country's most modern hotels, like the Viru in Tallinn, capital of Soviet Estonia, and the tourist center in the ancient city of Suzdal northeast of Moscow, boast of saunas, not *banyas*.

The number of *banyas* in Mos-

cow has declined as old ones are torn down to make room for new office and apartment buildings.

Counteroffensive

The threat has become severe enough for lovers of the old-style Russian steam bath to launch a counteroffensive.

"So many Muscovites complained about the lack of new *banyas* and the neglect of older ones that Deputy Mayor B.N. Sepanov finally pledged last summer that the city will build nine new public baths in districts now have none, and that it will rebuild 10 others."

At least two newspapers have publicly criticized officials for conditions in the baths.

A Pravda correspondent wrote from Kiev that "Going to a steam bath is not as simple as it once was in this city. The luckless bather finds one bathhouse closed for repairs, another closed for lack of steam, another for lack of water. And when he eventually succeeds in finding one open, more likely than not it is filthy and full of people drinking or doing their laundry. If he objects to the crowds or the unsanitary conditions he will be told: 'Go to a sauna if you don't like it.'"

A magazine article recently emphasized the benefits of *banyas*. Legend, the author noted, has long held that steam baths offer "lucidity of mind, freshness, cheerfulness, health, strength, beauty, youth, cleanliness, improved skin tone and sex appeal." And now a Russian doctor has established scientifically that after 10 minutes in a steam room a man emerges 3 percent stronger and with 14 percent more endurance than he had when he went in.

The author also quoted an unnamed Finnish doctor as suggesting that "saunas may be carcinogenic, and therefore maybe Russian steam is better."

Civic Necessity

The public baths were a civic necessity here for many years. A ritualistic Saturday visit to the local *banya* is still the only alternative to a chilly dip in a nearby river in much of the rural Soviet Union, where home indoor plumbing remains a dream for the future.

The *banya* have separate sections for men and women. The Sandunovsky Baths host about 600 men and 150 women daily.

Women go to the baths "to be beautiful," the Moscow secretary said. "Some people go to church and talk with a priest. They think afterwards they are very clean and ready to start a new life," she said. "For some Moscow women, the *banya* is the same thing."

Despite their low admission cost, the best of the Moscow *banyas*, like

the Sandunovsky Baths, have a country-club atmosphere about them.

One ruble (\$1.50) gets you into the Sandunovsky Baths. For another 50 kopecks (75 cents) you can buy a bundle of twigs with which to scourge yourself and your companions.

"It makes you more virile," confided a regular patron.

The number of manhours spent in the *banya* rather than at work here is a national joke. At Sandunovsky, clusters of men dressed in business suits departed throughout the late morning and early afternoon one recent weekday, apparently ready to make their first appearance at the office after spending a long morning in the baths.

Asked how so many young, able-bodied men could possibly be free to enjoy the baths during the mid-

dle of the day, chief attendant Mikhail Kaminsky replied: "Some are here on business trips, others work every other day. And then, of course, there are some people who just don't work at all."

Even in earlier times, when the primary purpose of going to the *banya* was to bathe, there was a certain romance about them. "No Muscovite could get by without going to the baths — craftsman or lord, rich or poor," wrote Vladimir Gilyarovskii, a chronicler of Moscow life at the turn of the century.

Chekhov and Pushkin were frequent visitors to the Sandunovsky Baths.

Sila Sandunov, an actor, built the baths at the turn of the 19th century, using some of his wife's money but registering the establishment in his own name and keeping all the

profits. His wife divorced him over the matter.

Chekhov celebrated the supposed egalitarianism of the baths in a story about two men — one tall and fat, the other small and frail — who met in a *banya* and became friends after flogging each other's nude bodies with birch branches for a few hours. The small man turned out to be the mayor of the city and the large one a doorman at a local hotel.

One of the innovations in several of Moscow's *banyas* today is first-class sections with tickets sold up to a month in advance.

Banya-lovers here apparently feel that such blemishes on the image of egalitarianism are a small price to pay if it means that Moscow's *banyas* can survive and thrive, however.

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Films in Paris

'Father Serge' Tops At Tolstoy Festival

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 24 (IHT) — Igor Talankine's "Father Serge," shown as the Soviet entry at the Paris Film Festival earlier this month, received its public release this week at the Cosmos, where the 150th anniversary of Tolstoy's birth was celebrated with a selection of Soviet films based on his novels.

This interesting program — it should be extended — includes the entire cycle of Serge Bondarchouk's screen adaptation of "War and Peace," four full-length features in all; the photographed Bolshoi ballet of "Anna Karenina," and a 1917 silent version of "Father Serge" in which the Mosjoukine undertook the title role.

Tolstoy was convinced that motion pictures had a future. When dramatist Leonid Andreyev visited him in 1908, the aged author told him that he had a film script in mind.

"Just imagine," said Tolstoy, "with this technique, one could reach huge masses of people, all the peoples on the earth! He did not live to write a screenplay, but he did pose for movie cameras and these shots of him have been preserved."

Royalty-Free

Before his death (to the indignation of his wife), Tolstoy bequeathed his works to the world, making them available for dramatization royalty-free. The news was late in reaching the place the Russians call "Gollywood," but when it finally did, there was great rejoicing — and a great scramble to get all his famous stories before the cameras.

There was "Resurrection" with Dolores Del Rio and Rod La Rocque; "Anna Karenina" with Greta Garbo and John Gilbert (it bore the title "Love," since the co-stars were said to be having an affair at the time); "The Cossacks" and "Redemption," both with Gilbert; remakes of "Anna Karenina" and "Resurrection," and later a wide-screen epic of "War and Peace" under King Vidor's direction.

Tolstoy's daughter Alexandra, his companion when he fled his estate to die in a railroad station, later founded a home in Connecticut for Russian refugees. She suggested that the movie producers, having profited from her father's novel, might feel obliged to contribute to the maintenance of the establishment; as far as is known, none did.

"Father Serge" was written after Tolstoy had been seized by the messianic impulse to preach Christian ideals. There was a legend that Czar Alexander I only feigned death, that at his funeral his coffin was empty and that he had vanished to tramp Russia as a vagabond to atone for his sins. Some scholars maintain that this tale inspired Tolstoy to write his story of the struggle to attain purity, and certainly there is much of the autobiographical in it.

Prince Kasatsky, a handsome lieutenant of the cuirassiers, is engaged to Marya, a court favorite. When he learns that she has been the mistress of the Czar Nicholas I, he leaves her, takes holy orders and as Father Serge is considered a saint by pilgrims who visit his hermitage.

Despite his seeming serenity, he wrestles with two temptations: concupiscence and spiritual pride. A loose woman, drunk, wagers that she can seduce him. She comes to his retreat and arouses his passion. To still his lust, he cuts off one of his fingers with an ax. He believes he has conquered the flesh, but after finally succumbing to the advances of the sensual, stupid girl, he punishes himself by running away to live with the humble, the poor; the excluded. He is deported to Siberia for vagrancy, and there finds his salvation in gardening, teaching children and nursing the sick.

Talankine's adaptation moves sedately, quite leisurely in the latter half, but to impressive effect. The early sequences of the St. Petersburg court and the young man's disgust at the hypocrisy of his superiors and the swinishness of his military-school companions are swiftly and exactly caught — together with a portrait of the czar as both martinet and a jovial father. The young actor who plays the restless prince destined for a spiritual quest provides a brilliant and vivid, if miniature, performance; and as the tormented Father Serge of the subsequent chapters, Bondarchouk rises to some magnificent acting.

Barbet Schroeder, the Swiss filmmaker who went to Uganda and came back with a hilarious portrait of Idi Amin Dada, turns to zoology in "Kobo" (at the Elysees Point-Show and the Saint-Andre-des-Arts in English).

Last year Schroeder and his crew visited California to shoot a docu-



Serge Bondarchouk
"magnificent" "Father Serge."

mentary about an extraordinary gorilla that psychology student Penny Patterson had installed in her home and instructed in sign language. Koko, now 7, is as fluent at expressive gestulation as any human deprived of hearing and speech. He makes his demands emphatically known and responds intelligently to all — or almost all — that his mistress tells him.

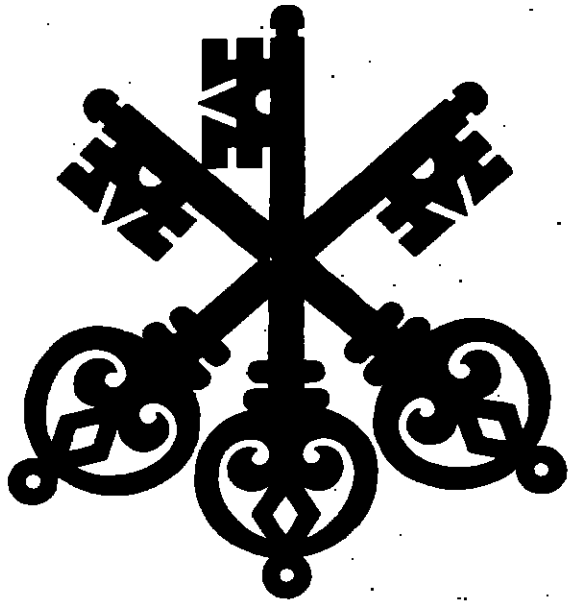
He has certain strong dislikes. Skimming through a book and happening on a drawing of a bluebottle fly, he slaps in disgust at the image of the offensive insect. He is on loan from the San Francisco menagerie, and the zoo keepers think he should be returned to a simian environment. He seems, however, to be enjoying his education and to be happy in the part he is playing in a noble experiment. Schroeder wonders if he may not become the first WASP ape. This amusing movie is a screen counterpart of Solly Zuckerman's book "The Social Life of Monkeys and Apes," at once informative and entertaining.

"Die Linkshandige Frau" (The Left-Handed Woman) marks the directorial debut of Austrian author Peter Handke. Oppressively monotonous, it describes the drab existence of a German couple inhabiting a gloomy Parisian suburb. In danger of boring one another to death, the husband and wife decide to separate for a spell.

Handke, having composed a hollow script, finds himself with little to direct, and resorts to the repeated image of an express train hurtling past. As a sample of young Teutonic cinema, the film discloses no startling innovations, merely mimics of French New Wave trickeries of 20 years ago. It is at the Monte-Carlo and the Racine, in German.

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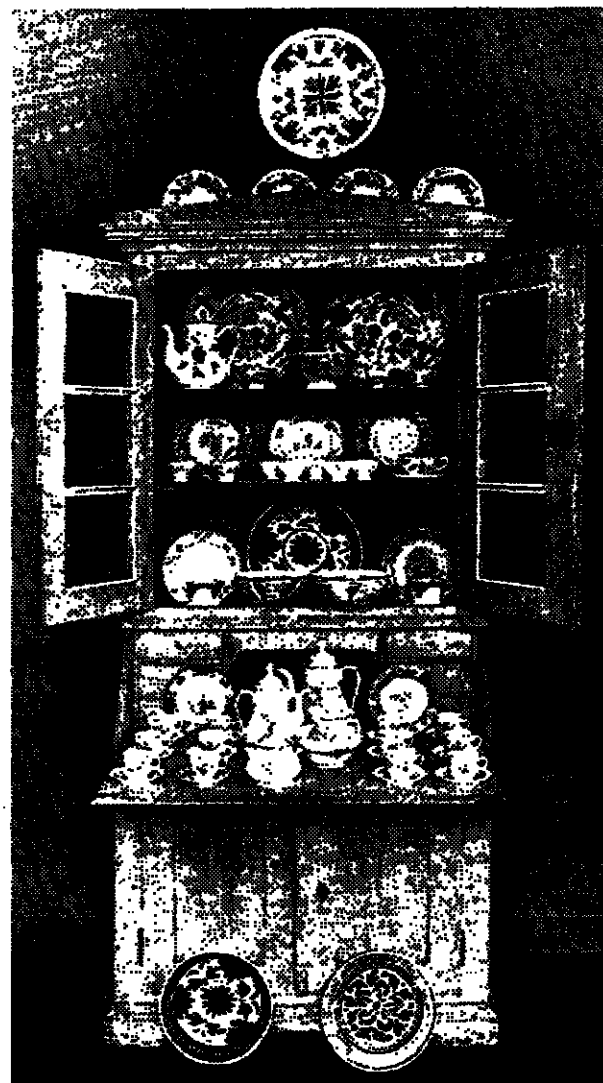
As far back as the 17th century, the Dutch were traders to the world. And many of the treasures our traders brought back are still here.

Of course you'll also find scores of typically Dutch antiques, too. Cookie molds, fanciful Frisian clocks and colorful Delft tiles are all popular with collectors. Look for good values in brass, copper and pewter, too.

If you come across a "gaper," consider yourself lucky. These odd fellows are actually signs. If the one shown here looks like he's saying "Ahhh" it's because he is.



Tulips? Of course. But did you know that KLM's Holland is a treasurehouse of antiques?



He used to hang over an apothecary shop.

Definitely begin your antiques spree in Amsterdam. Go to the Nieuwe Spiegelstraat near the Rijksmuseum. You'll find four square blocks chock-full of antique shops. Almost all the dealers speak English. In fact, almost all the Dutch do.

In The Hague, besides the nearly 150 shops to browse through, there's an open-air flea market held every Thursday. It always attracts smart buyers.

Or just drive down any country lane. You're sure to come upon a quaint village with at least one antique shop. Prices there are even more enticing than in the cities.

Learn more in our free Holland guidebook. Write: KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, P.O. Box 7700, Schiphol Oost, Holland.

Since you're interested in things you might be interested to know Amsterdam is surprisingly close to Europe's other historic cities. London, and Paris, are about an hour away.

For reservations, see your travel agent or nearest KLM office.



The reliable airline of Holland

Fashion

Saint Laurent Dips Into Sailer Theme

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 24 (IHT) — Yves Saint Laurent closed the fashion ready-to-wear season (for next spring and spring) with a low-key but highly saleable collection. The buyers' reaction was mixed — pleased with the easiness of the clothes, many of which are mere reshapes of seasons past, but disturbed by the lack of news.

"Don't quote me," one of them said, "but I feel Saint Laurent cannot pull another one of those blouses on us. Not again."

Another, also ducking direct attribution, felt that Saint Laurent's collection was not up to par. But this one blamed it not on Saint Laurent, whom everybody

agrees is an enormous talent, but on his entourage, who lately have been steering him the wrong way. Many feel that one of his assistants, Loulou de la Falaise, who is as exotic as a Brazilian Ara, has been responsible for the designer's more explosive recent image.

Color

So it is no surprise that half the story here is color — one told in brilliant neon shades of blue, pink, green and yellow.

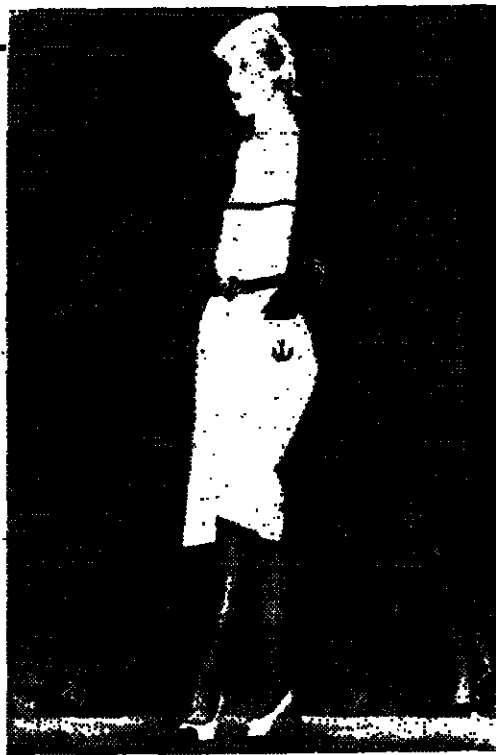
But when Saint Laurent sits down and tells his own story, there is no question that he can outdistance anyone in town. Take his sailor theme; everybody has had a fling at it, but it took Saint Laurent to deliver such a sharp yet elegantly disciplined look.

Without falling into the costume trap, he did the prettiest sailor suits, in — obviously — blue, white and red, plus an interesting burgundy. The best navy group came in the middle of the show and included a pea jacket, a gold-and-navy striped T-shirt and American sailor pants outlined with gold buttons.

The nautical theme was further carried out by anchors everywhere (belt buckles, pocket decorations), stars and stripes (including white stars on navy gloves), middie over both pants and skirts, and sailor caps on every head in sight.

The new pants at Saint Laurent are slim and finished down the sides with neat rows of white buttons. His best skirts are button-fronted.

Down to the sea with Yves Saint Laurent.



Saint Laurent, noting after the show that "the sea has an enormous attraction for me," also recalled that he was the first designer to put the sailor peajacket on a fashion runway many years ago.

The sea's lure did not stop at the sailor idea. He also had fabrics printed with seashells, as well as loads of plastic coral bracelets and shell-embossed satin evening jackets over shell-decorated camisole tops.

There were those who praised Saint Laurent as "the greatest colorist since Gauguin" — no doubt because of his Tahitian-inspired sarong-type dresses with bare midriffs (and the girls wore multicolor flowers in their hair). But again, for purists, his best dresses

were the easy blacks-and-whites, often with blouse and skirt sporting a different print, or the whole black chiffon pleated number that dipped slightly at the back.

Saint Laurent definitely scored in the shorts department, where many other designers were nowhere. Saint Laurent's shorts are properly cut for length and are flared and buttoned on each side. Worn over dark, seamed stockings and high, two-color pumps, as they were this morning, they're great for discoing.

Laroche on the Rise

Guy Laroche, who showed earlier in the day, has made constant and serious progress in the last few seasons.

He has just the right designer in Guy Dourvier and just the right commercial organization to put out trendy clothes that look refined down to the last detail — without costing a mint.

In a season dominated by suits, Dourvier did a good job with soft, unpretentious and short spencer suits. Skirts were invariably wrap-around and tops mostly silk camisoles. His palette is Paris trendy — bright but not outright glaring.

All the cards have been played by now, and somehow the fashion game has changed. The most sought-after Parisian designers have not been as strong as usual. But others are working and waiting in the wings, and the time is right for over-cautious retailers who tend to invest in big names only to make the rounds again and take a close look at the up-and-comers.

Meanwhile, a number of U.S. buyers said this morning that they are off again for Italy for a reappraisal of fashions there.

Waverley Root

The Pheasant on Display: Fair Game for the Nobility

IT IS possible that the most lavish feast in history was the one given in 1543 in Lille, one of his Flemish fiefdoms, by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. It has gone down in social and gastronomic history as the Banquet of the Vow of the Pheasant. Its high point occurred when a long file of servants entered, each carrying a salver to which a live pheasant was tethered; the bearers stationed themselves before the knights present, each of whom swooped solemnly by the pheasant and before God to abstain from whatever action his imagination could conjure up — not to sleep in a bed, not to change his clothes — until Constantinople had been taken back from the Saracens, who had just captured it.

This well-fed mobilization of Christian chivalry was the sensation of Western Europe, but after the fevered emotions of the moment, fed by much good food and wine, had faded away, sober second thoughts prevailed, and in the end neither the duke himself nor any of the knights who had taken the oath judged it expedient to affront the Saracens. Thus if Philip the Good's object had been to recover Constantinople, it must be judged that the Banquet of the Vow of the Pheasant had failed; but its magnificence was such that it was a spectacular success if Philip's real aim, as some malicious gossips insinuated, had been to demonstrate that the duke of Burgundy was richer and more powerful than the king of France — at that moment Charles VII, whose control over his kingdom had dwindled to such an extent that he had been nicknamed sarcastically "the king of the Bourges."

Ritualized

But why the pheasant? Swearing by a pheasant was ritualized in the Middle Ages, according to some because the pheasant was so noble a bird ("the king of feathered game," said the 19th-century French gastronomic writer, Robert Robert) that it was a fit custodian of the pledges of human nobility.

This association between avian and human blue-bloodedness seems to have been accepted by the anonymous author of "Le Menagier Parisien" (1393), who composed a menu for a formal dinner including "pheasant for the nobles." There was no dearth of pheasants at the time and they were consequently not luxuries in the sense of being expensive (though in 14th-century England a pheasant cost as much as a sheep, and not until Elizabethan times would a pheasant be purchasable for 7 pence).

A second possible reason that swearing by a pheasant was considered appropriate when it was a

question of making a vow to fight in the Holy Land was that the Holy Land was in the east, and the pheasant represented the east, the region from which it came. Poets let nobody forget that by their paraphrase for the name of the pheasant, as, for instance, in Voltaire's "Henriade": "The bird of the Phasis is a dish for the gods."

The word "pheasant" is derived from Phasis, which for the ancients was the river which divided Europe from Asia. That would not be our view, for the Phasis, which is now called the Rion, runs into the eastern end of the Black Sea from the Georgian Socialist Soviet Republic, the ancient Colchis, which is the reason the scientific name of the typical species of pheasant is *Phasianus colchicus*. According to legend, Jason and his Argonauts, who sailed for home, after capturing the Golden Fleece, down the Phasis River, discovered pheasants there

those of our country," and that "a Venetian groat of silver will buy three pheasants." However, a liberal starting point would seem to be India, rich in representatives of the 20 genera and 48 species of this family, including the peacock, almost a pheasant, and the Indian jungle fowl, the ancestor of all our domestic chickens.

So closely related is the splendid pheasant to the humble hen that they can be crossed with each other. An American Indian name for the turkey was *peru* and in French, less politely, a bastard pheasant (*faisan batarde*). The French also have a special term to recognize another phenomenon of the pheasant, *faisan coquerel*, cock-like pheasant, which means a hen which, having passed egg-laying age, begins to take on the plumage of the male.

I read recently in a book devoted to American Indian food a sentence in which the authors, carried

away by their enthusiasm for the plenty of America, wrote that "when Spanish adventurers arrived" on the American continent, its "fields rustled with quail, plover and pheasant." With plover, yes; with quail, perhaps (there were quail, but the American bird is not the same as the European one), but with pheasant, definitely not. This Asiatic bird did not exist in pre-Columbian America. It does now, in 34 states, where it has adapted itself more successfully than any other imported game bird.

The accepted story is that an American consul in Shanghai established some Chinese ring-tailed pheasants on his farm in Oregon in 1881, and that a little later hybrid pheasants were introduced into New England, and that it is from these birds of the 1880s that those so plentiful today are descended. Perhaps: But Eliza Leslie's "Directions for Cookery in its Various Branches" gives two recipes for roast pheasant; and she has not used this word for the wrong bird, for she speaks separately of the grouse and the partridge, identified as different.

As my edition of her book is dated 1848, pheasant seems to have been common enough in the United States at least 30 years before it was supposed to have been established there so that it could be treated in an everyday cookbook, with no indication that there was anything rare or unusual about it.

Leslie did not believe in haughty pheasants. "It is not the custom in America, as in some parts of Europe, to keep game till it begins to taint; all food when inclined to decomposition being regarded by us with disgust." She was then in conflict with the most venerated dictators of European gastronomy, but Europe has since caught up with her. In the 18th century Godefrid de la Reyniere had said that "pheasant should be waited for like a governmental pension by a writer who has never flattered anybody."

In the 19th century Brillat-Savarin wrote that "every substance has its apogee of excellence, some when they begin to decay like the pheasant. Eaten within the three days which follow its death, nothing distinguishes it; it is neither as delicate as a pullet nor as tasty as a quail." Let us grant him three days' delay; but elsewhere he advocated waiting to eat pheasant until its breast meat turns green. Nobody dares disagree with Brillat-Savarin nowadays, but in his own time he was criticized as more of a theoretician than as a practitioner, and in this case, at least, time has passed him by.

Today French gourmets oppose the hanging of game, and some of the better Parisian restaurants carry on their menus a notice that they do not follow this practice. Decomposed or not, pheasant is, in the almost unanimous opinion, the finest of game birds. I would be inclined myself to make an exception for Scotch grouse, but that is a rare bird, while the pheasant is well established all over the world.

I personally prefer pheasant roasted in the simplest possible form rather than as an ingredient in elaborate dishes. (Here I repeat Brillat-Savarin, who said that truffles do nothing for pheasants). I do not want the subtle flavor of the bird smothered by other tastes. The feast of game birds I would be inclined myself to make an exception for Scotch grouse, but that is a rare bird, while the pheasant is well established all over the world.

The gravest reproach which can be made to the pheasant is that it recently inspired a woman food writer into committing a lamentable *non sequitur*. "The rook pheasant," she wrote, "though polygamous, is extremely jealous."

© Waverley Root

Tortoises Will Get Sanctuary

RANDSBURG, Calif. — Turtle lovers have paid \$60,000 for 2 1/4 square miles of undeveloped desert to set the land aside as a sanctuary for desert tortoises.

"This purchase signals the beginning of efforts by the Nature Conservancy and the Desert Tortoise Preserve Committee to acquire 16 square miles of privately held land for a desert tortoise refuge," explained Kristin Berry, zoologist for the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

The privately held land is part of 35 square miles in Fremont Valley on the western slopes of the Rand Mountains recently designated as the Desert Tortoise Preserve.

None of the 38 square miles on the desert 125 miles northeast of Los Angeles is developed and 22 square miles of it is federally owned.

The bureau has spent \$55,000 erecting a 3-foot-high, 31-mile fence surrounding the preserve to protect the tortoises from being damaged and destroyed by the motorcycles, jeeps, dune buggies or grazing livestock.

The fence was completed last month except for three one-mile-long gaps across private property where easement rights have not yet been obtained. Money for the fence was appropriated by Congress.

There is a 10-inch opening on the bottom of the fence enabling freedom of movement for tortoises and other wildlife in the area.

© Los Angeles Times

On the Arts Agenda

The soprano Katia Ricciarelli will sing the role of Maria in the first performance of the new production of Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra" at the Paris Opera Oct. 25, replacing Mirella Freni, who cancelled because of the death of her father. Freni is expected to return to the cast for subsequent performances.

The Handel Opera Society will present four performances each of "Rinaldo" and "Semele" from Nov. 8 through 18 at Sadler's Wells Theater in London. Charles Farncombe will conduct both works, with "Rinaldo" being staged by Julian Oldfield and "Semele" by Leif Soderstrom.

Witold Lutoslawski will conduct the British premiere of his "Les Espaces du Sonnet" Nov. 8 at

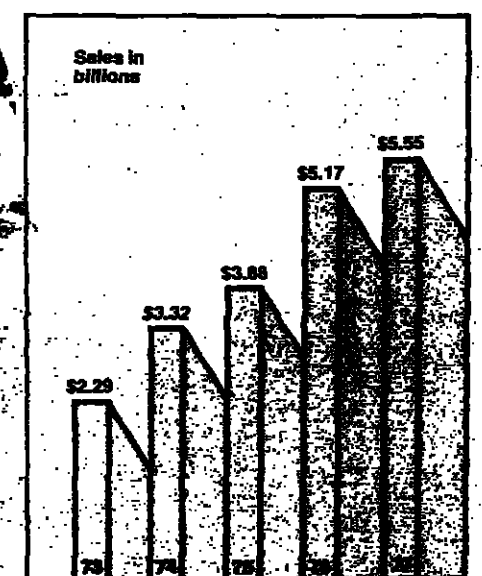
Royal Festival Hall in London with the BBC Symphony Orchestra and the baritone Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau as soloist. The program also includes the Polish composer's Concerto for Orchestra and Strauss' "Thus Spake Zarathustra," conducted by David Atherton.

A double-bill of operas on the Bluebeard legend is scheduled for its first performance Nov. 11 at La Scala, Milan. The works are Bartok's "Bluebeard's Castle," staged by Giorgio Pressburger and designed by Luciano De Vita, and the Milanese premiere of Camillo Togni's "Bluebeard," to a text by Georg Trakl, staged by Maria Francesca Siciliani and with sets and costumes by Michele Canzoneri. Dorothy Dorow, Eva Marton, Claudio Desideri and Giancarlo Luccardi are in the casts.



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FINANCE

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Midland's Armstrong Averse to Plan

Head of U.K. Bank Rejects EMS

LONDON, Oct. 24 (Reuters) — The head of one of Britain's four biggest commercial banks today came out strongly against British participation in the proposed European Monetary System (EMS).

William Armstrong, chairman of the Midland Bank, said the EMS was worthless as envisaged at present and would be of no advantage to Britain. Stressing that he was expressing a personal point of view, he said in an interview: "I don't think this particular scheme at this particular time is worth a row of beans."

Ironically, this puts Lord Armstrong on exactly the same side of the fence as some within the ruling Labor Party such as Energy Minister Tony Benn, with whom he was often at loggerheads when he was a highly influential head of Britain's Civil Service from 1968 to 1974.

The EMS is due to come into force in January 1979 as a zone of currency stability in Western Europe. It has become clear that Prime Minister James Callaghan faces rebellion within his cabinet if he insists on taking Britain into the system.

Lord Armstrong today said he was broadly in favor of monetary union for strategic and economic reasons but added this was a long way off.

Although British trade with Europe is increasing, it is not overwhelming in relation to British trade with the rest of the world, he said, "so I see no advantage in hitching ourselves to a European currency bloc... it does nothing for us against the dollar or the yen."

Lord Armstrong said European politicians appeared to be reluctant to take the tough political decisions that would be necessary before the establishment of a proper European monetary union.

The British government has not yet decided whether or not to join the EMS. A final decision is expected at the summit of the European Economic Community (EEC) in Brussels on December 4 and 5.

A series of meetings between various EEC governments are due to take place prior to the Brussels summit and EMS is expected to dominate these contacts.

French Economics Minister Rene Monory will come to London early next month for talks on EMS with Chancellor Denis Healey. He will be followed by Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti later in November. Mr. Callaghan is also due to meet President Giscard d'Estaing — one of the main architects of the scheme — in France Nov. 24.

Dollar Generally Higher After Prime-Rate Rise

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ) — The dollar generally firmed against the main trading currencies today in active foreign exchange dealings, although it finished below its intra-day highs.

The dollar rose in the morning following the boost yesterday in the U.S. prime rate by Chemical Bank to 10 1/2 percent from 10 percent and ahead of President Carter's anti-inflation announcement. In addition, rumors resurfaced that the United States might impose some form of control on capital exports as a means of propping up the dollar.

U.S. Will Match Lower Rates on Export Credits

PARIS, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ) — The United States served notice today that it is prepared to match lower interest rates and mixed official aid/export credits if its proposals aimed at hardening the terms of the existing agreement are not agreed upon.

This is the gist of remarks made at a news conference by U.S. deputy assistant secretary of the Treasury Gary Hufbauer. The U.S. proposals presented at a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development call for an increase of between 0.25 and 0.75 percentage points in interest rates for officially supported sales, and seek to broaden the coverage to aircraft, shipping — including LNG tankers, nuclear power plants and agricultural commodities.

Mr. Hufbauer also disclosed that the United States told the Japanese government that it will have to adhere to the existing export-credit agreement, when negotiating the financial arrangements in its trade treaty with China. If we begin to depart from the existing agreement for political convenience, then the arrangement will erode, he said, adding this view is shared by a majority of participants.

Vauxhall Strike Rejected

LONDON, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Thirteen thousand workers at the Dunstable plant of the U.S.-owned Vauxhall automobile company voted overwhelmingly today to reject a strike call by their leaders to protest a 4.5-percent pay increase offer by management.

Company Reports

American Broadcasting			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	413.50	357.00	
Profits	25.37	22.24	
Per share	0.91	0.81	
American Electric Power			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	1,320	1,120	
Profits	90.07	74.95	
Per share	3.26	2.75	
Asarco			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	315.60	230.80	
Profits	9.67	11.17	
Per share	0.34	0.44	
Carolina Power & Light			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	233.60	222.40	
Profits	41.10	30.78	
Per share	0.94	0.67	
Chicago & NW Transportation			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	167.90	142.20	
Profits	8.28	5.34	
Per share	1.87	1.20	
Consolidated Edison			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	2,300	2,300	
Profits	253.90	264.00	
Per share	3.57	3.75	
Continental Oil			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	2,400	2,200	
Profits	105.80	81.70	
Per share	0.98	0.75	
Chronolloy American			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	374.30	291.40	
Profits	13.38	9.40	
Per share	0.98	0.77	
Chromalloy American			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	1,010	814.60	
Profits	33.91	25.78	
Per share	2.54	2.10	
Dart Industries			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	424.20	393.40	
Profits	27.03	24.40	
Per share	1.10	0.99	
Eastern Airlines			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	604.60	494.00	
Profits	20.00	1.60	
Per share	0.93	0.08	
Emhart			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	1,780	1,510	
Profits	63.70	20.10	
Per share	2.99	1.01	
Lockheed			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	852.20	811.60	
Profits	9.10	21.90	
Per share	0.53	1.50	
Marathon Oil			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	1,200	1,120	
Profits	50.49	49.63	
Per share	1.67	1.65	
Northeast Utilities			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	701.10	655.40	
Profits	56.21	64.59	
Per share	0.87	1.02	
Norton Simon			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	926.40	874.80	
Profits	71.88	85.90	
Per share	1.11	1.35	
Phillips Petroleum			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	1,750	1,550	
Profits	107.80	123.20	
Per share	0.70	0.80	
Shell Oil			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	2,900	2,600	
Profits	248.87	208.75	
Per share	1.66	1.45	
Southern Railway			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	308.20	283.50	
Profits	23.44	21.80	
Per share	1.52	1.42	
Textron			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	794.50	681.60	
Profits	41.71	35.16	
Per share	1.11	0.94	
TRW Inc.			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	927.90	797.30	
Profits	42.20	36.40	
Per share	1.31	1.12	
Union Pacific			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	730.30	641.30	
Profits	64.94	55.87	
Per share	1.36	1.18	
Western Airlines			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	241.00	188.80	
Profits	25.70	8.40	
Per share	1.95	0.66	
Xerox			
	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	4,340	3,730	
Profits	356.00	310.70	
Per share	4.42	3.87	

Bilingual Breakthrough

A Computer Translator Puts Action Into Words

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ) — A small California company will soon introduce a computer designed to aid human workers in language translation.

Ordinarily, the best human translator can handle about 600 words an hour. With the help of the new machine, one can translate more than four times that hourly volume, according to the manufacturer, Weidner Communication Systems Inc., of La Jolla.

Initially, the machine, known as the Multi-Lingual Word Processing System, will be offered in a Spanish to English version. It is being developed to handle up to 10 languages, including Russian, Japanese, Hebrew and Arabic. A machine able to aid four translators at the same time will sell for about \$150,000.

2-Language Dictionary

The device is a word-processing machine, an electronic typewriter linked to a video screen and a Digital Equipment PDP 11-32 minicomputer. In the computer's memory are stored a two-language dictionary, a table of synonyms and a grammar. When a foreign language is typed on the keyboard, the machine displays a word-by-word literal translation on the screen. The translator, acting as an editor, examines this preliminary version of the text and makes changes where necessary, again using the keyboard.

Westinghouse Guilty Plea Rejected by U.S. Judge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI) — A federal judge refused to accept the plea bargain the government and Westinghouse Electric had worked out that would have resulted in the company being fined \$300,000 for concealing overseas payoffs.

"Here you have a corporation with over \$300,000 worth of bribes in a settlement agreement that is less than the amount of the bribes," U.S. district judge Barrington Parker said. "Gentlemen, I leave you to other options."

The decision ended two days of weighing the proposed plea bargaining arrangement with one of a long list of U.S. corporations investigated for possible overseas bribes to their foreign sales efforts.

Yesterday, the judge challenged the settlement's failure to identify the country or official allegedly bribed. "Why is there no reference to the government and to persons involved?" he asked Justice Department attorney Jeffrey Hirschberg.

"We believe it is in the interest of the United States that that not be disclosed at this time," the government attorney replied. Westinghouse attorney Vincent Fuller then offered to give the judge more information about the case in secret. Judge Parker asked what precedents there were for the Justice Department's agreement not to disclose the information.

"Here we have a significantly large corporation as opposed to some poor individual who comes before this court," he said. He wondered why there was so much secrecy and "blotting out of information" when the corporation was in court.

Japan Syndicate Lends Brazil Firm \$700 Million

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (NYT) — The growing power of Japan on international capital markets was shown today with the signature of a \$700-million syndicated loan by Japanese banks for Brazil.

Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan and the Bank of Tokyo, lead managers of the loan, announced that this was "the largest syndicated loan ever raised in the Tokyo market."

The loan is for Companhia Siderurgica Tubarao, which will build a steel mill with annual output of three million tons of slab at Espirito Santo, Victoria. CST signed a credit agreement, which is guaranteed by Brazil, with the three lead managers and 19 other Japanese banks.

The Japanese banks said that a first installment of \$350 million would be drawn in November, another \$250 million in September 1979 and the final \$100 million in September 1980.

Interest rate on the first part of the loan will be London interbank offered rate plus 1 1/2 percent and Libor plus 1 1/2 percent on the second two installments, the banks said.

Japan Rejects Rise In U.S. Beef Imports

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (UPI) — The Japanese government today rejected U.S. demands to liberalize orange and beef imports at the Tokyo Round of the Multinational Trade Negotiations (MTN) in General Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba said he is optimistic the MTN will end this year despite the U.S. demand against Japan on farm-products trade and Common Market discontent over a U.S. waiver extension on countervailing duties.

Dutch Trade Deficit Up

THE HAGUE, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ) — The Netherlands' trade deficit widened in August to \$76 million from \$45 million in July, according to figures released today by the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs.

The deficit for August was \$76 million, compared with \$45 million in July. The deficit for the first eight months of the year was \$599 million, compared with \$559 million in 1977.

Imports in August totaled 9.1 billion guilders while exports were 8.23 billion.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Boeing in Talks With China on 747's
Boeing currently is holding talks with China on the sale of long-range 747 jetliners for additions to China's civil air fleet. Boeing chairman T.A. Wilson says "I don't know, I genuinely don't know whether Boeing will get a contract to supply these planes to China." He declined to say how many 747s were involved in the discussions, but he notes the sale of even one 747 would be "big order," adding that Boeing's competitors in the international aircraft industry also are trying to sell planes to the Chinese.

Conoco, Egypt in Accord on Sinai
Continental Oil and Egypt's state-owned oil company agreed on additional oil and gas exploration rights for Conoco in the Israeli-occupied Sinai. Conoco said the new production-sharing contract with Egyptian General Petroleum is for exploration rights in an area of about 214,000 acres in a western Sinai area, largely unexplored, in El Qa plain, which adjoins the eastern shore of the Gulf where several commercial offshore oil fields are producing. Conoco said, Conoco says exploration would begin when Egypt regains jurisdiction over the area.

IBM Unveils New Compact Computer
International Business Machines says it is offering a general-purpose, compact computer with significant advances in technology and programming. IBM System/38's hardware and programming innovations expand and speed the flow of information while enabling many functions associated with large computers to be combined in a smaller system, the company says.

VW Brazil Plans to Produce Mopeds
Volkswagen do Brazil and Steyr-Daimler-Puch have agreed to set up a joint Brazilian company to develop and produce mopeds, according to VW Brazil chairman Wolfgang Sauer. He says investment is put at 30 million Deutsche marks and that the company will be 51-percent owned by VW Brazil and 49 percent by Steyr-Daimler-Puch. Annual production capacity is expected to reach 100,000 mopeds by 1981.

Stock in Energy Development for Citizens

Alaska Considers Spreading the Wealth

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (WP) — Alaska, a state where pioneering is still a daily reality, wants to launch a grand experiment in economic democracy — distributing new wealth to all its citizens, giving each an owner's share in Alaska's bountiful energy development.

If the plan works, every Alaskan — men, women and children — will hold stock shares in huge capital investments such as the trans-Alaskan oil pipeline or the proposed natural-gas pipeline or a future petrochemical complex. Every year, citizens would each receive dividend checks of several hundred dollars or more and, every year, their share of equity interest would grow.

The General Stock Ownership Plan (GSOP) is the brainchild of Sen. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska, who derived the idea from the economic philosophy of Louis Kelso, a prophet of broadened capital ownership for workers. Last week, without any fanfare, the federal tax-law changes necessary for the venture were enacted by Congress in its omnibus tax bill, now awaiting the president's signature.

The potential political effects are almost as intriguing as the presumed economic benefits. The plan would make all citizens into minority partners with the major oil companies, a fact that could greatly alter public opinion on issues such as state taxation of energy ventures. If a citizen holds a personal stake in

energy profits, albeit a small one, he or she may not like the idea of the state government increasing its taxes on those profits in order to finance public programs.

In the meantime, the state government of Alaska has not yet committed itself to do anything beyond studying the idea. The legislature has placed Kelso's San Francisco investment firm under a \$180,000 contract to draw up the blueprint for this economic creature — a state-chartered corporation owned by everyone, empowered to borrow money, perhaps with a credit guarantee from the state, and to invest the money in private business ventures.

Earnings from the venture would pay off the loan and the leftover profits would be distributed every year as dividends to each of the 405,000 citizen stockholders.

For starters, Mr. Gravel thinks the GSOP corporation might buy out British Petroleum's 16-percent share in the oil pipeline. Owned jointly by eight oil companies, the pipe is already carrying North Slope crude oil south for distribution. BP has expressed an interest in selling its investment, valued at \$1.5 billion.

Mr. Gravel contends the federal government will actually collect more revenue under his plan because the profits now collected by BP, for instance, are "sheltered" from taxation by various provisions of the tax code. If some of that profit goes directly to individuals, it could yield as much as \$40 million in income taxes, he says.

Big Board Prices Decline; Traders Wary on Guides

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange lost ground today in moderate trading as nervousness developed ahead of President Carter's anti-inflation address.

Analysts said the market remained wary of the surprises, although it has discounted most of the basics of the plan which have been disclosed by administration officials in recent days.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 7.11 points and declined to 288.87 from 295.98. Volume fell to 28.88 million shares from yesterday's 36.09 million.

After the close, Chase Manhattan raised its prime rate to 10 1/2 percent, following Chemical's move yesterday.

Pan American topped the active list and was unchanged at 7 1/4. Eastern, reporting a strong third-quarter, rose 3/4 to 10 1/4. UAL Inc. lost 1/4 to 33 1/4.

Westinghouse eased 1/4 to 19 1/4. Sears Roebuck gained 1/4 to 2 1/4 in active trading. Analysts were quoted as saying Sears third-quarter results would be flat. Scott Paper gained 1/4 to 15 1/4. Lockheed dropped 3/4 to 19.

Autos lost fractions as mid-October new-car sales fell 2 percent from a year earlier.

Gold shares lost ground. Dome Mines slumped 6 1/4 to 81, ex-dividend and Campbell Redlake lost one to 33 1/4, also ex-dividend. Rosario Resources eased 1/4 to 19 1/4.

Xerox fell 1 1/4 to 5 1/4. Union Pacific added 1/4 to 5 1/4 and Shell Oil tacked on 1/4 to 33 1/4. Pitkin lost 1/4 to 20 1/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange rose with the market-value index up 0.03 point to 150.45.

Volume leader Resorts International A fell two to 37 1/2. Houston Oil eased 1/4 to 17 1/2 and Amdahl 2 1/4 to 42 1/2.

Iroquois Brands, which gained yesterday on merger rumors, lost 1/4 to 19 1/4.

Demand for Oil Seen Up in U.S.

HOUSTON, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ) — U.S. demand for petroleum products should climb to a record 19.4 million barrels a day next year, despite a predicted slowdown in the growth rate of the nation's economy, an oil industry study group says.

The prediction by the supply and demand committee of the Independent Petroleum Association of America would be 2.1 percent above 1978 demand, which is expected to average 18.9 million barrels a day, or 3 percent above 1977 figures, the committee said yesterday at the annual meeting of the 5,000-member trade group.

The committee predicted that oil imports would begin to climb again next year as domestic crude production begins to level off. The committee projects production from Alaska's North Slope will level off next year at about 1.13 million barrels a day, only slightly above the current level. Combined with anticipated growth in demand, such a trend will require additional imported oil, the study group said.

Penn Central Solvent

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24 (UPI) — The Penn Central Transportation Co., once the nation's largest railroad, was discharged from bankruptcy today after eight years of litigation over \$3.5 billion in claims. The company was reborn as the Penn Central Corp. with some \$5 billion in assets in real estate, amusement parks, oil pipelines and refineries that earned \$72 million in 1977.

U.S. Durable Orders Off 0.1% in Month

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ) — U.S. durable goods orders slipped 0.1 percent in September to a seasonally adjusted \$17.52 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

The decline followed an upward revised 9.8-percent jump to an adjusted \$17.58 billion in August and a 5.2-percent decline in July to \$16.9 billion. New orders for non-defense durable goods rose 0.8 percent to an adjusted \$19.49 billion following a 13.3-percent rise in August to an adjusted \$19.34 billion and a 6-percent decline in July to \$17.07 billion.

Italy Industry Output Off

ROME, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Italy's industrial production for the first seven months of 1978 was 1.1 percent lower than for the same period last year, the statistics institute said today. The institute said the lower production through July was registered despite a 3.7-percent increase that month compared to July 1977.

40% growth since Jan '77

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Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation		Dresdner Bank		Robert Fleming & Co.		Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG - Vienna			
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen		Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale -		Hill Samuel & Co. N.V.		E.E. Hutton & Co. N.V.			
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland)		Inter-Alpha Asia (Hong Kong)		Kleinwort, Benson		Kreditbank N.V.			
Kreditbank (Suisse) S.A.		Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International		Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)					
Kuwait International Investment Co. S.A.K.		Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)		E van Lanschot, Bankiers		Lloyds Bank International			
Merrill Lynch International & Co.		Samuel Montagu & Co.		Morgan Grenfell & Co.		The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.			
The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co., Ltd.		Nomura Europe N.V.		Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale		Origo Bank PKBanken			
Privatbanken		N.M. Rothschild & Sons		Scandinavian Bank		J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.		Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.		Société Bancaire Barclays (Suisse) S.A.		Société Générale		Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque			
Sumitomo Finance International		Sun Hung Kai International		Svenska Handelsbanken		Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)			
Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes-U.B.A.E.		Unione di Banche Arabe ed Europee (Italia) S.p.A.		S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.					
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale		Williams, Glyn & Co.		Dean Witter Reynolds International, Inc.		Yamaichi International (Europe)			

(Continued on Page 11)

مكتبة الاسرار

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 24[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 24, 1978

[illegible]

International Stock Indexes

	1978		
	Yest	Prev	High
Amsterdam	92.80	92.10	100.80
Brussels	111.41	111.87	119.93
Frankfurt	160.47	161.80	164.46
London 30	494.50	495.60	535.50
London 500	227.56	249.45	245.50
Milan	71.16	72.34	82.52
Paris	124.34	121.71	127.35
Tokyo	543.99	541.92	564.79
Tokyo (n)	404.11	428.19	439.72
Tokyo (o)	5,811.32	5,840.22	5,872.42
Zurich	296.18	297.18	342.00

(n) new (o) old

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 24, 1978

Sales	Block	High	Low	Close
2924	AlmogSI	\$24 ¹ / ₂	24 ¹ / ₂	24 ¹ / ₂
200	Asbestos	\$45	45	45
1732	Bell Mnt	\$20 ¹ / ₂	20	20 ¹ / ₂
2300	Bonic Res	400	400	400
500	Dm Brds	\$27	26 ¹ / ₂	27
380	Dm TxA	\$11 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂
1700	FCA Int	300	300	300
380	Gd Mefro	\$ 8 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂
2700	Imsaco	\$35	35	35
1200	Laur Fin	\$ 8	8	8
3190	Motson A	\$22	21 ¹ / ₂	22
221	Prd Co	\$19 ¹ / ₂	19 ¹ / ₂	19 ¹ / ₂
221	Prd Co	\$ 8 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂
400	RollandA	\$ 8 ¹ / ₂	8	8 ¹ / ₂
3319	Royal Bk	\$35 ¹ / ₂	35 ¹ / ₂	35 ¹ / ₂
300	RoyTr A	\$18 ¹ / ₂	18 ¹ / ₂	18 ¹ / ₂
415	Steinora A	\$29 ¹ / ₂	29 ¹ / ₂	29 ¹ / ₂

Total sales \$25,000 shares.

European Gold Markets

October 24, 1978

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	226.30	225.80	-0.9%
Zurich	227.625	226.625	-1.0%
Paris (12.5 kilo)	228.10	227.70	-2.7%

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris ; Opening and closing prices for Zurich.

U.S. dollars per ounce.



Executive Directors of the International Banking Group from around the world are: John Dunlop, Joseph Galazka, James Hildebrand, Warren Hutchins, Milan Kerno, Harry Martin, Richard Miles, Joseph Oliver, Richard Reibman, Gerard Troncin and Stephen Wilberding.

We grew at a record rate last year.

**Doing things no other
banking institution can do.**

Unlike any other banking institution in the world, the Merrill Lynch International Banking Group offers commercial and investment banking services in all the international capital markets outside the U.S., *plus* direct access to long-term capital in the U.S.

This unique international banking capability, coupled with Merrill Lynch's worldwide securities distribution and trading power, was no doubt decisive in helping the Group achieve its solid record of growth in 1977.

International public issues: \$2.8 billion

International public issues managed or co-managed by Merrill Lynch amounted to \$2.8 billion in 1977 versus \$2.2 billion in 1976, an increase of 25%.

The total financing Merrill Lynch helped arrange for corporate or governmental clients in the U.S., Canada and worldwide amounted to over \$30 billion in 1977.

Syndicated bank loans: \$1.3 billion

Supported by a substantial increase in capital resources devoted to banking, we managed or co-managed \$1.3

billion in syndicated bank loans during 1977, a notable increase over the \$140 million of managerships in 1976. Commercial loans to corporate and governmental clients grew from \$63 million in 1976 to \$204 million at year-end 1977.

Eurodollar securities trading: \$3.25 billion

In 1977, Merrill Lynch's International Banking Group trading volume in the Eurobond secondary markets was 62% greater than 1976.

Mergers and acquisitions

The Group's contacts make it an important source of merger and acquisition candidates around the globe. Merrill Lynch assisted in 47 projects involving mergers, acquisitions, divestitures or tender offers in 1977.



Merrill Lynch
Merrill Lynch
International Banking Group

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Journal of Management Education 30(6)

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1996, 33, 1, 1-15.

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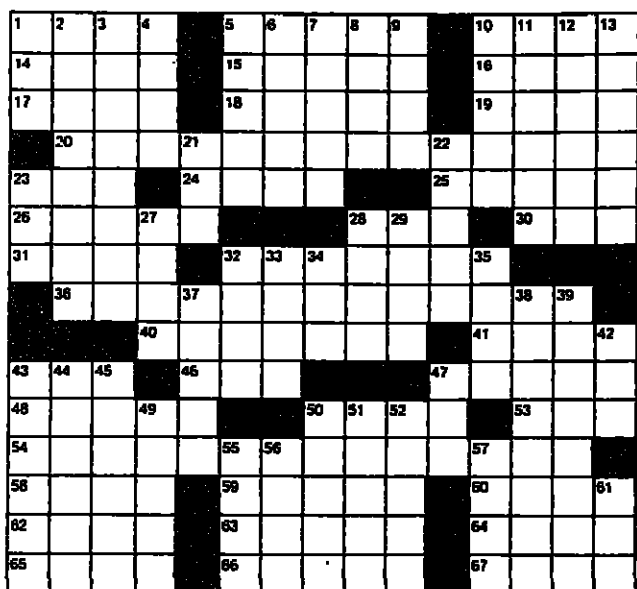
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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 One of the Three Bears
5 Weight of interest to Diamond Lil
10 Skinfinty to progress
15 Type of type
16 "Gloomy Dean" of St. Paul's
17 Vetch
18 Dr. Richards of tennis
19 Harlem rooms
20 "Rigoletto" aria re womankind
23 Charisse
24 Lithuanian's relative
25 Composer of "The Rosemary"
26 Useful
28 Sometime member of the wedding
30 Suffix with exist and insist
31 City on the Arno
32 City official
36 A woman, to Pope
40 Little-known Moses
41 Tadpole's parent
43 Murray's "Caught in the" of Words
46 Miss Dodo

DOWN

- 1 Sound seeking silence
2 Word with geometry or judgment
3 Dante's "II"
4 On in years
5 Chili con—
6 B.L. man
7 Attack
8 Fit to
9 Abound
10 Tearful queen

- 47 Where to see Lincoln
48 Kemper in Kansas City
50 Locale
53 Egyptian symbol
54 Hamlet's "is woman!"
58 I enters from Greece
59 Of the ear
60 a hand (aid)
62 Feminine suffix
63 Item passed at church
64 Handle, to
65 "So foul and have not seen": Macbeth
66 Betsy Ross, e.g.
67 Part of Rona's report

BLONDIE

BEETLE

BAILEY

ANDY

CAP

WIZARD

ID

REX

MORGAN

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Steelers Beaten By Oilers, 24-17

sluggish throughout the first three quarters, finally showed some life.

Rookie Larry Anderson returned Tom Fritsch's kickoff 45 yards to the 50 and 10 plays later quarterback Terry Bradshaw hit Lynn Stoen a touchdown pass, this one for 67 yards to bring the Steelers to 24-17 with 5:20 left in the fourth.

An onside kick was recovered for the Steelers by Jack DeLoach on his team's 46. With three straight complete passes to Randy Grossman, Bradshaw put the Steelers on the Houston 15, but his next pass was intercepted by Kurt Knoff on the Houston 1.

The Steelers held the Oilers to

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
East

College Terms

NEW YORK Oct. 24 (AP) —

6 1 1 1 IV

D. WILLIAMS N. WILSON

If Wishes Were Horses

After getting a first down on the Houston 14, the Steelers could

After getting a first down on the Houston 14, the Steelers could

cards and total points. Points based on 20-19-18-17-16-15-14-13-12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1:

cards and total points. Points based on 20-19-18-17-16-15-14-13-12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1:

11 Determine A

11 Determine A

John Stallworth of the Pittsburgh Steelers pulls in a 30-yard pass against the Houston Oilers.

[illegible]

The Soccer Scene

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP) — George McGinnis for Bobby Jones

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP) — George McGinnis for Bobby Jones

England's growing resurgence is
 Attack, attack.

England's growing resurgence is
 Attack, attack.

FI Playoffs	cal change, less of the Scottish charge, more of the sophisticated	Lucas, G.S.	G	No.	Ave.
			5	49	9.2

FI Playoffs	cal change, less of the Scottish charge, more of the sophisticated	Lucas, G.S.	G	No.	Ave.
			5	49	9.2

After Compulsory Exercises

Your Family's Insurance

The Russians seemed likely to re-

First place was split between two

Fifth place went to Gertrude

But it was Comaneci who was the center of attention. When she the floor exercises, the Romanian team lodged a protest, saying that top-level competition. In May, 1977 the Romanian team will

Competition was held up for 18 the vaulting horse.

Pushing Ahead Now in McGinnis Law's Trade

back," said the 6-foot-8-inch, 240-pound muscleman. "I feel I was

Some Basic Changes
Indeed, Philadelphia is a very

Transactions

BASEBALL

WHA Leaders

BASKETBALL		G	A	Pts
National Basketball Association	Mark Howe, ME	5	4	0

said Jones. "I'm trying to move without the ball. I want to see if I can get it out of the back of the defense."

NHL Leaders

McGinnis by name, it is not hard **Eight fled with 8 points**

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